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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1898-99.

COMPLIMENTARY



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REPORT
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THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
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No 4077, dated Abu, the 5th September 1899

From—A. H T MARTINDALE, Esq, I C S, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

In continuation of my letter No 2004-G., dated the 28th May 1899, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1898-99.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PERSONNEL

The office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was held by me throughout the year under report, except for the period from the 27th August to the 21st October, when I was on privilege leave. During my absence, Lieutenant-Colonel O E Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Officiating Resident, Western Rajputana States, was appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent in addition to his own duties.

The names of the officers who held charge of the Subordinate Agencies during the year under review, and the changes that occurred, are noted below —

Mewar Residency—Lieutenant-Colonel O W Ravenshaw held charge throughout the year.

Western Rajputana States Residency—Major T C. Pears held charge from the 1st to the 24th April 1898, on which date he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel O E Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. Colonel Yate went on leave on the 12th December 1898, and from that date until the end of the year (31st March 1899) Lieutenant-Colonel W H C Wyllie, C.I.E., held the appointment.

Jaipur Residency—Mr G R Irwin, I C S, held charge from the beginning of the year until the 1st June, when he took privilege leave for 40 days. On the expiry of his leave he was appointed to officiate for Mr C S Bayley, I.C.S., as General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakau Department, returning to Jaipur on the 2nd November 1898. During his absence, Major R. H. Jennings,

R E, held charge of the Residency, except for the first 15 days when Major P D Pank, I M S, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, carried on the current duties of the Resident

Bikaner Residency.—Colonel H A Vincent held charge throughout the year, except for the period from the 19th May to the 14th August, when he was absent on privilege leave. His duties were carried on during that time by Mr B. Egerton, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Eastern States Agency—Major C. Herbert held charge throughout the year

Haraoti Agency—Mr A L P Tucker, I C S, held charge from the 1st to the 20th April 1898, when he was succeeded by Captain J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, who in his turn was relieved by Captain F E Younghusband, C I E, on the 9th September 1898

Alwar Agency—Major R H Jennings, R E, held charge, except for the period from the 7th July to the 5th November 1898, when he was officiating as Resident at Jaipur. Captain L Impey officiated as Political Agent at Alwar while Major Jennings held charge of the Jaipur Residency

Kotah—Captain W C R Stratton held charge till the 16th March 1899, when he proceeded on privilege leave, making over charge to Major W Stewart

Jhalawar Agency—Captain C A Kemball held charge, except for the period from the 1st September to the 25th October 1898, when he was on privilege leave. During Captain Kemball's absence, Captain Stratton held charge of the Jhalawar Agency in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kotah

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

I remained at Abu from the 1st April to the 12th July 1898. On the latter date I travelled to Udaipur, returning to head-quarters on the 19th idem. I was absent on privilege leave from the 27th August to the 21st October, from which date I remained at head quarters until the 21st November, when I made a short tour through Sirohi, principally with the object of satisfying myself as to the nature and adequacy of the precautionary measures against plague that were being taken at the Capital of the State and at Erinpura Cantonment. I returned to Abu in the beginning of December 1898

The regular annual cold weather tour commenced on the 13th December 1898. Leaving Abu on that date, I reached Bikaner on the 14th. On the 16th, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the ceremony of investing His Highness Maharaja Garga Singh of Bikaner with governing powers was performed. From Bikaner I visited in turn Jodhpur, Ajmer, and Kishangarh, whence I travelled by dāk to Baraoh, and at a Darbar held in the Palace on the 25th December 1898, I delivered to His Highness Maharaja Bhairwar Pal Deo the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. I next visited Dholpur and then Bharatpur, where I left my camp standing while I went on duty to Calcutta. On my return I visited Alwar and Jaipur, whence I marched to Tonk, following part of the new railway to Madhopur near the Chambal. From Tonk the route lay *viâ* Bundi and Kotah to Jhalawar, where Kunwar Bhawani Singh was, under orders from Government, installed as Chief of the newly constituted State of Jhalawar on the 6th February 1899. From Jhalrapatan, his Capital, the march was continued to Partabgarh and through the heart of the Bhil country by way of Banswar, Dungarpur and Kherwara to Udaipur

At Udaipur I broke up my camp on the 12th March 1899, and travelled by the new railway to Chitoigarh and thence to Ajmer. There, amongst other duties, I presided over the annual meeting of the Watekrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. From Ajmer I returned to head-quarters on the 19th March 1899, having been on tour for three months and seven days. The tour included almost all the Capitals of the States of Rajputana, and I thus had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of these Chiefs and important Thakurs and officers in the Province whom I had not previously met.

Apart from the installations of the Chiefs of Bikaner and Jhalawar, the ceremonial at Karauli, and the Watekrit Sabha at Ajmer, the most important matters engaging attention were the various projected railway extensions, the proposals for introducing the British currency into those States whose coinage is most depreciated, the constitution of the new State of Jhalawar, the settlement operations in Bharatpur and Alwar, and the sanitary relief measures in Ajmer-Merwara. The reform of their currency is now the burning question in most of the States of Rajputana.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS

The chief event of the year was the completion of the arrangements for the transfer to Kotah of certain tracts that had formed part of Jhalawar and the constitution of the remainder into the new State of Jhalawar. The actual transfer of territory took place on the 1st January 1899. The area thus restored measures about 2,500 square miles, with an estimated revenue of eight lakhs of rupees. As already noted, Kunwar Bhawan Singh was, under orders from Government, installed in February 1899 as the Chief of the new State, and was at the same time invested with ruling powers under the style and title of Raj Rana of Jhalawar, with a salute of eleven guns. The appointment of Political Agent of Jhalawar, which hitherto formed a separate charge, has now been abolished, and the new State will henceforth be under the Political charge of the Political Agent, Kotah.

As separately reported, His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was, under orders from Government, invested with ruling powers in December 1898. In the same month the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were delivered to His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli in full Darbar at his Capital.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh of Dholpur and Maharaj Dhruaj Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur were appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of their services during the operations that were undertaken against the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India during the year 1897.

The only son and heir-apparent of the Maharaja Raja of Bundi died on the 5th March 1899.

The mother of the young Maharawal of Dungarpur died on the 11th August 1898.

The Province was fortunately free from indigenous plague throughout the year, excepting the five cases which occurred in Sirohi in April 1898, and which were a legacy from the previous year.

The short rainfall was responsible for failure of crops in parts of the Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer States and the District of Merwara. But the harvests in other parts of the Province were good, and the rapidly extending railways kept grain prices conspicuously low.

SEASONS AND CROPS

The statement beneath shows the rainfall during the year 1898-99 —

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1898-99

No	STATION	April 1898	May 1898	June 1898	July 1898	August 1898	September 1898	October 1898	November 1898	December 1898	January 1899	February 1899	March 1899	Total
1	Abu		0 96	3 53	19 74	1 59	7 4							34 41
2	Sirohi or Eripura	0 15	0 00	6 79	0 87	3 11	.		0 60	1 55				12 37
3	Jodhpur		0 70		6 11		2 58			0 54				9 93
4	Kherwara			2 40	7 20	2 30	6 19			0 44				18 53
5	Partabgarh	0 01		3 24	16 69	7 97	3 15			0 86				31 82
6	Mewar, or Udaipur		0 35	1 58	5 54	2 30	7 2			0 67				17 46
7	Jhalawar		0 27	3 19	8 39	4 61	7 99			1 49				25 84
8	Kotah		0 89	3 18	5 68	7 53	3 90		0 01	0 82				21 92
9	Deoli		0 99	2 05	5 62	1 13	4 59			0 82				15 11
10	Shahpura		0 34	5 86	6 57	0 48	4 43			0 98				18 66
11	Ajmer		0 40	0 70	6 72	1 59	2 86	0 5		0 37				12 69
12	Jaipur		1 31	2 62	11 43	0 87	3 02			0 48				19 73
13	Karauli		2 78	5 28	7 73	5 99	0 99			0 54				23 31
14	Dholpur		0 39½	0 98	11 41½	7 16	1 99½			0 15½		0 13		22 23
15	Bharatpur		1 20	4 57	7 87	8 45	2 6			0 5				24 20
16	Alwar	0 23	0 84	1 71	8 06	4 70	0 52			0 35				16 41
17	Bikaner		1 62	0 79	2 25	0 50	1 54			0 44				7 14
18	Tonk		0 35	0 80½	7 76	2 52	1 24			0 47				18 14½
19	Bundi		1 07½	1 96	5 38½	3 60	3 75		0 02	0 56				16 85

The average fall for the whole province was 19 2 inches as compared with 25 94 inches in the preceding year. The rainfall was deficient in parts of Rajputana and in consequence the crops suffered in some places, but distress was not severe, and the people in the worst tracts protected themselves and their cattle as usual by temporary emigration.

In Mewar the rainfall during the year only measured 13 79 inches as compared with 24 6 inches in the previous year, and an average yearly fall of 25 inches. However, though deficient, the rainfall was timely, and, if fodder be excepted, the kharif crop may be said to have scarcely suffered. It was, indeed, in some parts slightly above the average. But the rabi crop, which no winter rains came to compensate for the partial failure of the monsoon, gave less than the normal outturn.

In Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh the rainfall registered was 34 47, 31 32, 17 78 and 45 19 inches respectively, against 36 20, 29 42, 24 59 and 26 98 during the preceding year. Both the kharif and rabi crops were good in Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh. In Dungarpur the rabi crop was below the average.

In Marwar the monsoon rains failed seriously and scanty crops caused a certain amount of distress in parts of the State. Test relief works were opened, but up to the end of the year the number of persons employed had at no time exceeded 1,000. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, the abundant harvests realized in other parts of India and the facilities for import afforded by the railway extensions prevented any marked rise in the price of food-grains, which remained at a normal level throughout the year. The want of pasture and fodder occasioned most hardship, and some 4,000 people emigrated with their cattle to Sind, Malwa, and Guzerat.

In Jaisalmer, too, the rainfall was very deficient, but owing to last year's plentiful harvest and the large imports of grain received from Sind there was no appreciable rise in the price of food-grains. As in Marwar, the cattle were the principal sufferers from the drought, and large numbers have been sent away from the State in search of grass and water.

In Sirohi the kharif crop was a comparative failure, but the rabi crop promised a fairly successful outturn.

In the State of Jaipur the rainfall was some five inches below the average, but fortunately the rain came seasonably and the kharif harvest was not unsuccessful. The rabi harvest, however, in most parts of the State was expected to be much below the average. Final reports are awaited.

In Kishangarh the rainfall registered was only 8.32 inches compared with 19.04 inches in the preceding year. Both the kharif and the rabi crops suffered from want of rain. Fodder is very scarce, and the State reserves have been opened for grazing.

In the States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli the kharif crop was good, but the rabi crop suffered from the absence of winter rains.

In Bundi the rainfall registered was 17.51 inches against 20.45 inches in 1897-98. The kharif crop suffered from the insufficiency and unseasonableness of the rainfall, but the showers that fell in the winter had raised hopes of a favourable rabi harvest.

The rainfall in those districts of Tonk which are situated in Rajputana was deficient, and the area under cultivation was consequently somewhat restricted, but, owing to the facility with which grain can now be imported, no serious distress was felt. In the Parganas situated in Central India, the rainfall was plentiful.

In Shahpura both the rabi and kharif crops suffered severely from the early cessation of the rains.

The rainfall in Alwar was 16.41 inches against 32.63 inches in the previous year. A considerable addition was made during the year to the area under cultivation, but the failure of the monsoon resulted in a disappointing kharif harvest. The wheat and barley crops were fairly good, but gram suffered from the want of winter showers.

In Kotah the rainfall was again below the average, and in consequence the crops, especially rice and opium, suffered some damage. The kharif crop was, however, estimated to have given an outturn of from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee, and the rabi was expected to yield a 12-anna harvest. The State was able to export large quantities of grain to those parts of Rajputana which had suffered more severely from the drought, and a considerable amount of grain was carried by the new Guna-Baran Railway which was only opened to traffic on the 15th May 1899.

In Jhalawar the kharif was good, and the outturn from the rabi crop was fairly up to the average.

The rainfall in Bikaner was very deficient, being 6.11 inches against 15.24 inches in the preceding year and an average of 11 inches for the previous three years. The outturn of the kharif crop was considerably below the average, and the rabi harvest was expected to be a poor one. Scarcity of fodder and grass prevails in almost all parts of the State at the present moment, June 3rd. The Panjab Ghaggar Irrigation scheme is still in its infancy. But hopes are entertained that the border tracts of Northern Bikaner may eventually benefit largely when the irrigation channels are extended.

NATIVE STATES

Mewar—His Highness the Maharana continued his system of personal administration of the State throughout the year. With the object more particularly of assisting His Highness in the conduct of business relations with Government, the services of Kumar Shri Harbhamji of the Berar Commission (late Dewan of Bharatpur) have been lent to the Darbar. The administration of criminal and civil justice in the State is still defective, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of dakaitis committed during the year under review,

is less than one half of the total reached in 1897. There is, however, still much room for improvement in the administration of the State Police. Estimates for enlarging the existing jail building have been framed, and the work will, it is hoped, be put in hand during the current year 1899-1900. The extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway from Debari to the Capital, alluded to in the last year's report, has made good progress during the year under review, and should be completed by the end of June 1899.

His Highness the Maharana was dangerously ill in the month of November 1898, but, thanks to the assiduous care of his medical advisers and his own excellent constitution and rigorously abstemious life, he has since completely regained health and strength.

Dungarpur—The State of Dungarpur, which had previously formed a portion of the charge of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was added during the year to the charge of the Assistant Resident, Mewar, formerly designated Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Patabgarh. During the minority of the Chief the administration of the State is being conducted by the Kamdar and a Council of four members, under the supervision of the Assistant Resident. Every effort is being made to utilize to the best advantage the years which will elapse before the young Chief attains his majority in the year 1904.

Banswara—Mehta Lal Singh continued to direct the administration of the State under the designation of Kamdar. The Chief is a very old man. He has occupied the *gaddi* for 55 years.

Patabgarh—Mr. Fiamjee Bhikaji resigned the post of Kamdar during the year and was succeeded by Thakur Raghubai Singh, formerly a member of the State Council in Bikaner. Proposals to substitute British currency for the Salim Sahi rupee in this State among others are under consideration. A sum of Rs 37,934-15-3 was paid towards the liquidation of the State debt, which at the end of the year under review had been reduced to Rs 1,84,725-11-6.

Marwar.—Maharaj Kishori Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Marwar, died in August 1898. His son, Maharaj Arjun Singh, has been appointed in his place.

The normal income of the State for the year amounted to Rs 1,49,610, and the normal expenditure to Rs 19,61,770. A sum of Rs 25,50,000 was borrowed by the Darbar from the Mysore State on favourable terms to meet the expenditure on the construction of the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway, on which the outlay during the year amounted to Rs 22,57,057. The total expenditure on Railway construction during the year amounted to Rs 33,49,482. Sanction to open the first 60 miles (Balotra to Barmer) of the Balotra-Shadipalli line is expected shortly, and the whole Marwar section of the line will, it is hoped, be open for traffic in April 1900. This scheme is of the first importance, forming as it does a link of the great project, now approaching completion, of carrying the Guna-Baran Railway to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa system, and thus placing Central India and the fertile tracts of Eastern Rajputana in direct communication with the sea at Karachi. Surveys have been made of the country lying between the present terminus at Baran and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and a favourable line has been mapped out. The reports of the survey parties are now being prepared. The net profits on the open Jodhpur Railway amounted to 10.37 per cent. on the capital cost against 10.50 per cent. in the previous year.

Sirohi.—His Highness the Maharao continues to manage the affairs of his State with the assistance of a Dewan. Mr. Nilapchand was re-appointed Dewan for the third time. The outbreak of plague referred to in last year's report practically ceased before the commencement of the year under review.

A few cases indeed occurred in April, but the disease was stamped out by the end of the month

Jaisalmer — During the minority of the Chief the administration of this State continues to be conducted by the excellent Dewan, Rao Bahadur Jag Jiwan, and a Council, under the supervision of the Resident of the Western Rajputana States. A further reduction was made during the year in the debt due to the Jabalpur Seths, which now stands at the comparatively small sum of Rs2,336

Jaipur — The administration of this State is unchanged. The financial condition is satisfactory, except in regard to the currency. There is little doubt that, were the accumulated local rupees placed on the market, the exchange would be very unfavourable to the Darbar, whose attention, as in other States, is seriously directed to this most important subject. The receipts and expenditure for the past five years are reported as follows —

	Receipts	Expenditure
	₹	₹
1893-94	64,18,106	52,77,186
1894-95	65,27,577	52,02,517
1895-96	66,56,536	56,1,5092
1896-97	66,98,124	61,90,080
1897-98	68,18,251	56,14,780
		+ 157 gold-mohurs

Thirty-nine miles of earthwork on the new railway from Jaipur to Sewai-Madhopur have been completed, the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs1,24,000. Satisfactory progress was made with the reservoir at Ramgarh, now in course of construction. A sum of Rs1,04,697 was spent on the work during the year under review. Progress is maintained with the extension of irrigation works which have been promoted with such discretion and liberality in the past and which have added so largely to the income of the State.

The administration of the Police was markedly successful during the year. Crime has decreased, and in a number of important cases the offenders have been brought to justice. The efforts of the Darbar were specially directed against the bands of Minas, who, sparing their own country, committed depredations across the border.

Kishanganj — The administration is carried on satisfactorily by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of Dewan Rao Bahadur Swam Sundar Lal. The financial position is good, and efforts are being made to improve the resources of the State, especially by the extension of irrigation. A new jail was completed and opened during the year under review. Amicable relations were restored between the Chief and his most important feudatory and relative the Thakur of Fattehgarh, near Sarwan on the borders of the Ajmere District.

Larva — This little estate suffered heavily from the failure of the crops, and the Thakur has been compelled to contract a loan. His management throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Bharatpur — Kumar Sri Harbhamji Rawaji, Dewan of Bharatpur, was transferred to Udaipur in October 1898, since when the administration of the State has been carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The forces of the State have been considerably reduced during the year under review. The two regiments of State Cavalry were amalgamated into one, the four regiments of Infantry were reduced to two, and other retrenchments were effected. A scheme providing for the substitution of a Mule Transport Corps for the Imperial Service Lancers has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India. The new Victoria Hospital for the

City, which has been under construction for the past three years, was practically completed and thrown open for the use of the public during the year under review. The measures taken for the control of wild cattle continue to meet with considerable success. His Highness the Maharaja takes very close personal interest in this important branch of the administration. The appointment of an Agency Surgeon for the Eastern Rajputana States Agency has been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1899. The survey and settlement of the four Northern Tahsils of the State, namely, Dig, Kama, Pahari, and Gopalgarh, were completed during the year under the very able supervision of Mr. O'Dwyer, whose report on the progress of the operations has been submitted separately to the Government of India.*

Dholpur—There is nothing of special moment to record of Dholpur. The State finances received special attention, and arrangements are being concerted for placing the Public Works Department operations on a larger and more systematic basis.

Bundi—The only son of His Highness the Maharao Raja died on the 5th March 1899. No change occurred in the form of the administration, which is conducted mainly by the Prime Minister Bohra Meghban. Two dakkatis, in which property valued at Rs. 5,600 was stolen, were reported during the year and the offenders were arrested. More attention might with advantage be devoted to the Public Works of the State, which is very backward in this respect. The projected railway from Baran westwards will probably pass close to the Capital, and should do much to develop the resources of this most interesting old world State.

Tonk—The administration of this State was conducted as before by His Highness the Nawab with the assistance of his Prime Minister Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I. The revision of the land revenue settlement of the whole country was practically completed during the year under review. A separate report on this subject has been submitted to Government. The line of railway from Guna to Baran passing through the Chabra Paigana of Tonk is now almost complete.

The financial position of the State is not satisfactory. Endeavours are being made to increase the revenue and curtail the expenditure. The policy of the Darbar is short-sighted and selfish, but it is hoped that the advent of the railway and the appointment of a trained Revenue Officer may have beneficial results. The State debt on the 1st September 1898 stood at Rs. 1,01,635 in addition to the loan of Rs. 17,00,000 borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for the construction of the Tonk Section of the Guna-Baran Railway. The members of the ruling family are not on good terms.

Shahpura—The administration of the Chiefship is satisfactory. The revenue suffered from the deficient rainfall of the year, but the general financial position is sound.

Alwar—The administration is carried on by a Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The order of a Companion of the Indian Empire was conferred upon Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, senior member of the Council, for services rendered to the State. A full report, compiled by

* NOTE—The following extract is taken from letter No. 481, dated 16th June 1899, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, testifying to the assistance given by the Bharatpur State officials in the suppression of border crime—

"In the Police Administration Report of the Muttra District for the year 1898 it has been reported that for the last two years the officials of the Bharatpur State have given the Muttra Police every assistance in their power and the tact and co-operation of Munshi Bhairon Parbhad, Superintendent of Police, Bharatpur, are specially acknowledged. These acknowledgments are endorsed by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in forwarding the report. I am to ask that the thanks of this Government may be conveyed to the administration of the Bharatpur State for the valuable assistance which it has rendered to the Muttra Police."

Mr O'Dwyer, Settlement Commissioner of Alwar and Bharatpur, on the Land Revenue Assessment in Alwar, has already been submitted to Government. The survey and settlement of the four Eastern Tahsils of the State, namely, Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh, and Lachmangarh, were completed during the year, and the Settlement Commissioner's proposals for re-assessment have been approved by Government. In five of the remaining eight tahsils the work is well advanced, the Settlement Officer hopes to submit proposals for their re-assessment shortly. The State is financially prosperous, a large portion of the surplus revenue is invested in Government securities. The Imperial Service Troops are in a high state of efficiency and won encomiums from their inspecting officers during the year under review. A sum of over four lakhs was expended on public works during the year, but no new or important projects were undertaken.

Nimrana—Raja Janak Singh continues to manage his estate under the advice of the Political Agent. In May 1898, the Rani, who belonged to the ruling family of Alwar, died, and in February 1899 the Raja was betrothed to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwahar, Central India. The settlement operations in this estate were completed during the year, and the annual tribute to be paid to the Alwar Darbar was revised and fixed at Rs. 1,300 per annum for the next thirty years.

Kotah—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the administration, which is well conducted by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of Dewan Rao Bahadur Chobe Raghunath Das. Credit is due to them for the manner in which the transfer of Jhalawar territory already referred to was accomplished. The financial position of the State is good, but, owing to the abnormal expenditure on the Guna Bran Railway, the charges have lately exceeded the income. Out of a total extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 4,08,464, a sum of no less than Rs. 3,73,464 was paid towards the construction of this railway; the total outlay upon which up to the end of March 1899 amounts to the large sum of Rs. 11,10,461. The line was opened for goods traffic from 1st March 1899, and will, it is hoped, admit passengers shortly. There have already been large exports of grain from Baran by the construction trains on this line, which will assuredly do much to develop a rich and well-watered tract of grain country, hitherto ill-provided with communications.

Jhalawar—The year was marked by the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the Jhalawar territory, and the installation of Rāj Rana Bhowani Singh as the Chief of the newly-formed State of Jhalawar. The transfer was carried into effect from 1st January 1899, and the arrangements were completed by the installation of the new Chief on the 6th February 1899, on which date the Political Agent relinquished the management of the State. The financial position is good.

Bikaner—The chief event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with governing powers in December 1898. The administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a Council. His Highness exhibits a keen interest in the management of affairs. The financial condition of the State is good. The normal revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 21,44,410-3-11, and the normal expenditure to Rs. 18,59,418-13-8. The abnormal charges, which amounted to Rs. 8,76,982-15-2, include the sum of Rs. 1,96,240-5-8 paid for Railway construction and Rs. 2,74,867-0-9 for the Ghaggar Canals.

The Bikaner-Dulmeera Section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway, which will connect the Capital with Panjab trading centres, was opened for traffic during the year, the remaining portion of the line in Bikaner territory will probably

be ready for traffic by the end of March 1900. The construction of the Gargasal-Palana line is in progress, it will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

The net profits on the open railway amounted to Rs9,649-3-1 against Rs69,374 0-9 in the previous year. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-five bighas of land were irrigated during the year from the Ghaggai Canals. The work on the Palana Colliery is in progress. The coal output has now reached 500 tons per month. The coal is being tried on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and in some workshops and mills in Rajputana, and is likely to be eventually a source of profit to the State, though so far it does not give good results for locomotive engines.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS

The Jaipur Transport Corps returned from the Tnah Campaign in April 1898. The Superintendent of the corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, received the order of a Companion of the Indian Empire for his excellent work on the North-West Frontier. The strength of the corps on 31st March 1899 was as follows —

Men (including veterinary and other establishment)	932
Horses	1,105
Carts	491
Ambulance Tongas	9

Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G C S I, was appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of his services across the border. The medals received from the Government of India for services rendered during the Tnah and Malakand Campaign were presented by His Highness the Maharaja (who was accompanied by the Resident) to Colonel Sir Pratap Singh and the other officers, men and followers of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry at a full dress parade.

The Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and Infantry at Bharatpur and Alwar were reviewed by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. The Alwar Lancers took part in the Cavalry manoeuvres at Delhi and were highly commended for their efficiency by the Inspector-General of Cavalry as well as by all who had an opportunity of testing their capabilities.

The Bikaner Camel Corps was also inspected by the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, the corps stood first in the Imperial Service Musketry, and was commended for its efficiency.

Arrangements were started for replacing the Bharatpur Imperial Service Lancers Regiment by a more useful and economical Mule Transport Corps, on the model of that maintained by the Jaipur State.

MINTS

The statement below shows the quantity of silver accepted at the various mints during the year under report —

STATES	Quantity of silver in tolas	STATES	Quantity of silver in tolas
Bharatpur	<i>Nil</i>	Kaibali	7,916
Bundi	31,072	Kotah	14,548
Jaisalmer	<i>Nil</i>	Marwar	13,937
Jaipur	97,035	Udaipur	2,01,137
Jhalwar	<i>Nil</i>	Partabgarh	<i>Nil</i>
Kashanagarh	405	Tonk	<i>Nil</i>

Every effort was made to induce the several States to curtail their minting operations, having regard to the serious depreciation of their local currency, to which allusion is made elsewhere in this Report. The more enlightened Darbars are carefully considering practical measures for introducing the Government coinage in substitution for their own, but the operation is costly and attended by various difficulties.

COURT OF VAKILS

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Lower Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year —

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES IN—				TOTAL
	Mewar Court	Jaipur Court	Marwar Court	Haraoti Court	
Against the person—					
Murder			1	2	3
TOTAL			1	2	3
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1		} 1 }	3	4
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	2				3
Dakaiti with aggravated circumstances	5				11
Dakaiti without aggravated circumstances	2			2	
Cattle lifting	3		26	9	38
Burglary			1	1	2
Theft	3		7	3	13
Miscellaneous	4	..	9	11	24
TOTAL	20	14	46	29	95 +14 109

The total number of cases tried was 112 against 103 in the previous year. The figures for the Mewar, Jaipur, and Jodhpur Courts show an increase of ten, one and seven, respectively, compared with the previous year, but in the Haraoti Court the number of cases decreased by nine.

The following statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year —

Names of Courts against whose decisions appeals were received.	Number pending at the beginning of the year	Number first tried during the year	TOTAL	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE LOWER COURTS DECISIONS WERE			Remaining at the close of the year
				Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	
Mewar		6	6	2	2	1	
Jaipur		4	4	2	2		
Marwar		6	6	5	1		
Haraoti		10	10	6	4		
TOTAL		26	26	15	9	1	

There were no appeals pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals instituted during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 26. Of these the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in fifteen instances, revised in nine, and reversed in one. One case remained pending at the close of the year.

BORDER COURTS

The Border Courts disposed of 233 cases as detailed below —

Cases settled between Mewar and Dungarpur	. 28
Cases settled between the States in Rewa Kantha and the States under the Assistant Resident, Mewar	. 162
Cases settled between the Banswara and Kushalgarh States	. 23

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, of the Central India Horse, continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Mewar. He disposed of 53 cases, representing the demarcation of 72 miles of boundary, 41 of these cases were adjusted by mutual agreement and arbitration. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be no less than 540.

Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., who was specially deputed to settle boundary disputes between the States of Mewar and Indore, disposed of seven out of the nine cases for decision.

Mr. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue at Sambhar, settled one boundary dispute between the States of Marwar and Kishangarh.

Colonel P. W. Percy Smith, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, Malwa Bhil Corps, met in camp during the winter to point out the line of boundary between Sirohi and Jura (in Mewar) which was determined by them in 1894-95. Permanent pillars have been erected on the line of border, but the Rao of Jura, whose Bhil subjects are unruly and uncompromising, has again submitted an appeal against the decision of the Boundary Settlement Officers. The decision involves the transfer of land of no particular value or importance, but border feeling runs high.

EDUCATION

The report of the Principal on the Mayo College shows steady progress. A copy of it, and also of the examination report issued by Mr. Thompson, Principal of the Agia College, will be found among the appendices to this report. The number of boys in the College was 63 as in the previous year, 14 out of the 18 States being represented. Continued improvement is observed in the Jaipur State in matters of education. Application has been made for the affiliation of the Maharaja's College at Jaipur to the Allahabad University.

In Mewar there were 37 educational institutions, and the number of pupils was 3,285 against 3,040 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,016-9-3. Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the Middle Class Examination. There has been no improvement in the matter of education in Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh, but the Dungarpur administration has passed into the hands of Government during a long minority, and the opportunity thus afforded will not be neglected.

The Jaswant College at Jodhpur was fairly successful. Out of five students sent up for the B A Examination of the Allahabad University, three passed, five out of six passed in the Intermediate Examination, five out of six in the Entrance Examination, and three out of eight passed in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination. A Gymnastic Instructor was appointed at the High School in Jodhpur. An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Balotra on the new railway.

The Nobles' School opened last year at Bundi was attended by 33 boys, and the High School by 156 students.

There was no change in the Educational Department at Tonk. Considerable attention is being paid to education in the Shalipura Chiefship. A boarding-house has lately been built at the Capital in order to provide accommodation for the children of Jagirdars, and scholarships have been established to encourage education.

There are 94 schools for boys and 14 for girls in the Alwar State. The charges for education amounted to Rs. 43,748 against Rs. 44,861 in the previous year. Eight out of twelve candidates passed the Entrance Examination, while 16 out of 22 boys passed the Middle Class Examination. One boy satisfied the test for Munshis prescribed by the Panjab University.

The number of schools in the Bharatpur and Dholpur States remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 89 and 6, respectively, the latter figure being discreditably low.

The average attendance at the Karauli Maharaja's School at his Capital was 219 against 198 in 1897-98.

The number of educational institutions in Kotah was increased by 12, chiefly in consequence of the restoration of the Jhalawar Parganas to Kotah, and the number of pupils rose from 1,490 to 1,967. Of the eight candidates from the Kotah High School, three passed the Entrance Examination, and of the 13 boys sent up for the Middle Class Examination ten were successful. From the Nobles' School one boy sent up for the Entrance Examination was successful, and four out of eight passed the Middle Class Examination. Two Gymnastic Instructors have been entertained for the boys of the Nobles' School. His Highness the Maharao takes a keen interest in this branch of the State Administration. He intends to move the High School to a much superior site, where the boys will have a large play-ground. He is building a handsome and spacious house for the Nobles' School in the beautiful gardens under the large tank.

Owing to the transfer of extensive tracts of territory from Jhalawar to Kotah, the number of boys attending the schools in the former State fell from 964 in 1897-98 to 413. The number of pupils in the Chaoni Girls' School was 19.

From the Darbar High School at Bikaner five boys were sent up for the Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad University, and all were successful. Three boys from the Nobles' School appeared for the Middle and Lower Middle Examinations, and all passed. The number of pupils attending the District schools rose from 1,040 in the previous year to 1,374. A school for girls, called the Lady Elgin's Girls' School, was opened during the year, 130 pupils were on its rolls at the end of the year. Many of the boys are now proficient in gymnastic exercises and in swimming.

The annual tournament at Ajmer continues to attract increasing interest. It was held this year in the month of January. No less than twenty schools sent athletes, seven States being represented. The Government College, Ajmer, won the Football and Tug-of-war cups, and the Alwar School the

Cricket cup. The remaining prizes were fairly distributed, the lion's share, however, falling to the boys of the Maharaja's College, Jaipur

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS

Vital Statistics—Systematic registration of births and deaths has been attempted in 18 States, Bundi being added to those of the previous year. The returns show some improvement on their predecessors, but they are still very defective. Endeavours are being made to obtain more accurate figures.

Sanitation—Sanitation is making steady progress in many of the principal States, particularly in large Capitals. New schemes of water-supply have been started in Jodhpur, Kotah, and elsewhere, and an improved system of conservancy is being introduced in most of the principal cities. Village sanitation received spasmodic attention in some of the advanced States under the advice of the Medical Officers.

Vaccination—The advance of vaccination is steady. The number of primary vaccinations performed rose from 296,933 in 1897-98 to 334,374 in 1898-99. Of these 99.27 per cent were claimed as successful against 98.55 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs 1,715-1-9 against Rs 2,338-12-6 in 1897-98. The cost of each operation fell from 21 to 18 pies.

Dispensaries—There are now 139 hospitals and dispensaries in Rajputana against 136 in the previous year. 14,374 in-door and 922,915 out-door patients were treated against 15,025 and 948,088, respectively, in 1897-98. The decrease in the number of out-door patients is attributed to the comparative healthiness of the season. The new hospital at Churu in Bikaner was opened in October 1898, and an Assistant Surgeon has been placed in charge of it. The main block of the General Hospital at Bharatpur has been completed. A new dispensary has been opened at Sheigarh by the Jodhpur Dabai. Many of the out dispensaries have been rebuilt and improved during the year.

The only six cases of cholera which were reported during the year occurred in Bharatpur. All proved fatal.

No case of bubonic plague was imported into Rajputana during the 1st half of the year, but during the latter months 15 cases of plague, real or suspected, were discovered, of which 14 proved fatal. All possible precautions were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. It is believed that, except those already referred to in Sirohi, not a single indigenous case occurred.

Five hundred and ninety deaths from small-pox were reported against 817 in the previous year. The steady progress made in vaccination has had the effect of mitigating this disease.

The number of surgical operations performed rose from 58,511 in 1897 to 61,470 in 1898 with a mortality of only .07 as in the previous year. The expenditure on medical institutions fell from Rs 12,828 in 1897 to Rs 11,128 in 1898. The decrease was due to reduced outlay on new buildings and repairs.

Female hospitals continue to make progress, but this novel departure cannot be expected to popularize itself rapidly in a province like Rajputana.

Jails—Returns were received from 20 jails in Native States. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 4,919 in 1897 to 4,679 in 1898. The daily average of sick persons fell from 121 in 1897 to 112 in 1898, and the average death rate from 23 to 19 per mille.

The jails in Rajputana are rapidly improving year by year under steady pressure and the inevitable advance of civilization. Some of them are admirable both in design and management. A new jail has been built and opened

on an excellent site at Kishangarh. Despite improvement, there is still overcrowding of prisoners in some jails, while others need much reform in regard to drainage and construction before they can be accepted as satisfying modern demands.

PUBLIC WORKS

The expenditure on Public Works in Rajputana, Imperial and contributory but excluding outlay on irrigation works in the districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which are reviewed in a separate report, amounted to Rs. 93,162.

The total outlay on Public Works in the Native States amounted to Rs. 76,61,603, exclusive of the expenditure on railway construction in the States of Mewar, Jaipur, Kotah, Tonk, and Bikaner.

Of the above amount, Rs. 15,19,083 was expended by the Marwar Darbar chiefly on the Marwar Section of the Shadi-palli-Balotra metre gauge line which now approaches completion. It is hoped that the line will be opened for traffic in April 1900, and that the whole line will be completed in the following August. The section of 60 miles from Balotra to Balmer has already been opened for traffic.

The broad-gauge line from Guna to Baran passing through Kotah and Tonk territories was opened for traffic from the 15th May 1899. The proposed extension of this line from Baran to Kotah has been deferred pending investigation of the scheme for the through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Karachi Seaport.

The Bikaner to Khari section (41.67 miles) of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway (metre-gauge) is now open for traffic. The line from Bikaner northwards via Khari to Lunkaransar and Suratgarh is in progress. When completed, it will place the desert areas of Bikaner and Jodhpur in close connection with the rich districts of the Panjab, and this link, added to the projected railway from the fertile tracts of Kotah and Eastern Rajputana extending from the present terminus at Baran to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway will relieve the local administration of much anxiety in regard to the comparatively waterless countries on the west of the province where the rainfall is always scanty. The Gogansi-Palana metre-gauge branch line, which will connect the new Palana Colliery in Bikaner with the main line, is in progress.

The extension of the Chitor-Udaipur Railway line from Debari to Udaipur (metre gauge) is now complete, and will probably be open for traffic in July 1899. The new terminus is within two miles of the Capital of the State.

The work on the metre-gauge line between Sangrner on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Siwai-Madhopur in the Jaipur State is in progress. The earthwork and masonry bridges on the first 40 miles of this line are completed. Work on the second section is in hand. Among the new lines under consideration the most important are a line from Nagda to Baran and thence through Bharatpur to Muttra, a line to connect Rewari with Phalera Junction, and a short line to link Tonk, the Capital of the State of that name, either with the Jaipur Chambal Railway on the north or preferably with the contemplated line from Baran to Marwar Junction on the south.

A considerable advance has been made in irrigation works, especially in Jaipur on the Ramgarh project and in Bharatpur on the Baieta Bund system, the Ooeheim Canals and the Sikri Canals.

Altogether, the year has been one of unusual activity and progress in all branches of the Public Works Department, which has been ably and successfully administered by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E.

His approaching transfer to the charge of the Public Works in Bengal will be a serious loss to the province of Rajputana, where his energy and experience have been very valuable

POSTAL

The following experimental post offices proved self-supporting and were made permanent during the year —

At Siana—Suohi	
„ Mori Railway Station	} Marwar
„ Guchhipura	
„ Bharatpur Agency	

The total milcage of mail lines of all kinds was 5,189 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 5,135 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year. The tonga service established between Nassirabad and Deoli has proved valuable. It has not only been the means of accelerating the despatch of letter and parcel mails, but it affords rapid means of conveyance to travellers. The experiment of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankia by an escort of camel sowais proved satisfactory and was confirmed. The adoption of similar measures in the Bikaner State is under consideration. With the consent of the Kotah Darbar more Imperial post offices were opened in the State, and the adoption of complete unification of posts in the State is now contemplated. Thirteen million eight hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one letters and 161,251 parcels were delivered during the year, showing an increase of 529,495 letters and 3,233 parcels over the returns of the previous year. The amount of money orders issued and that of money orders paid was R76,98,008 and R70,46,600, respectively, showing an increase of R86,234 and R7,38,834 over the figures of 1897-98. The sale of quinine at the post offices was continued. The telegraph was extended to four post offices in Rajputana, *viz.*, at Dig and Kumber in Bharatpur, and Jhunjhnu and Mandawa in Jaipur. The general advance and success of the operations of the year were mainly due, as in 1897-98, to the exertions of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr G. Barton Groves, who has spared no effort to ensure good results.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

PART II

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS RECEIVED FROM POLITICAL OFFICERS

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- | | |
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| (1) Mewar Residency Administration Report and enclosures
(2) Western Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures
(3) Jaipur Residency Administration Report
(4) Eastern Rajputana States Administration Report and enclosures
(5) Haroti and Tonk Administration Report | (6) Alwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosure
(8) Jhalawar Agency Administration Report and enclosures
(9) Bikaner Agency Administration Report and enclosures |
|---|--|

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

No 129-G, dated Udaipur, the 15th April 1899

From—LIEUT COL C W RAVENSHAW, Officiating Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1898-99, together with the reports of the Officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur States and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar

2 I held charge of the Residency throughout the year

3 His Highness the Maharana, except for occasional shooting trips to Kumalgair, Chitogarh, and Naharmugra has not been away from his Capital. In November last, while absent on one of these shooting trips, he caught fever and remained confined to his bed for three weeks. His condition between 18th and 26th November was very serious and caused grave anxiety. Lieutenant-Colonel Pank, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, was, at the Maharana's special request, summoned to attend him during the critical period of his illness. Major Shore, Residency Surgeon, and Dr Shepherd, M D, were also in attendance. It is due to their skilful treatment and continuous attention that His Highness is now completely restored to health.

NOTABLE EVENTS

4 There were no events of any importance during the year excepting the serious illness of His Highness the Maharana in November 1898.

5 Mr Martindale, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Udaipur in July 1898, and again in March 1899, in the course of his cold weather tour.

SEASON AND CROPS

6 The south-west monsoon rainfall during the year was very deficient in parts of Mewar, measuring only 18.79 at Udaipur compared with the average of 25 inches. It, however, fell seasonably, and, excepting as regards fodder, the kharif crops were not affected prejudicially, the outturn from which in some parts was slightly in excess of the average. About $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of rain fell in the beginning of December, this, with the short south-west monsoon rainfall, was not sufficient for the rabi crops, which are expected to be considerably below the average.

7 The prices of food-grains in Udaipur City at the time of writing this report are as follows —

	Srs.	Chtls
Wheat	14	7
Barley	21	7
Rice	8	9
Jawar	26	14
Gram	15	10
Mukhi	27	5

PUBLIC HEALTH

8 The Residency Surgeon reports that 1,745 deaths were recorded in the Udaipur City during the year, giving a death-rate of 98.02 per thousand. Of the total number of deaths, 1,333 deaths were alone due to fevers, 4 to dysentery, 6 to snake-bite, 83 to small-pox, 35 to diarrhoea, and 284 to other causes. The number of births was 1,281, being a ratio of 27.91 per thousand. It is probable, as the Residency Surgeon remarks, that the figures for births being unreliable the numbers are larger than stated.

9 The sanitation of the city certainly leaves much to be desired, but it is the best that can be provided under present arrangements.

10 The drinking water of the city is obtained from the Pichola Lake and from *Baohes* in its vicinity. The quality of the water is bad, as is evidenced from the numerous cases of guinea-worm which occur. It is much to be regretted that the Darbar has taken no further steps in the matter of providing good drinking water supply from the Baii Lake. Owing to the scanty rainfall there has been no overflow from the Pichola Lake to carry off the surface water and refuse, thus, it is feared, as has been the case in previous years, will be a fruitful source of much sickness.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

11 One new dispensary was opened on the 1st July 1898 at the Debari Railway station for the use of the Railway employes and for the coolies engaged on the extension of the line to Udaipur, while no existing dispensaries were closed during the year.

12 The Lansdowne Hospital and the dispensaries at Nathdwara, Saran, Rashmi, Kapasan, Chota Sadri, Chitor, Bhilwara, Jhazpur, Mandalgarh, Debari, Sarana, Banswara, Patahar, and Dungarpur, were inspected during the year, and excepting that at some of the dispensaries the amount of work done is not as much as it might have been, they show a satisfactory result. In the Walter Hospital 2,860 women and children were treated during the year against 3,398 in 1897, shewing a decrease of 538. The decrease in number may, as in the case of the Lansdowne Hospital, be due to a more healthy year. The services of a female hospital assistant were entertained in May, which has provided a much required help to the Lady Doctor.

13 The site for a small Lunatic Asylum, promised by His Highness the Maharana on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, has now been selected, and the building, it is hoped, will soon be commenced.

14. The precautionary measures taken for the exclusion of the Bubonic Plague have been so far successful that there has been not a single case during the year.

JAIL

15 The Jail buildings are in good order. The daily average strength of prisoners was 159.21, being 101.21 in excess of the number for which there is accommodation. The proposed extension of the Jail building has not yet been commenced, but estimates have been framed, and it is expected that the work will be carried out during the current year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16 The usual statement submitted by the Darbar of expenditure incurred on public works in the State is attached. A more detailed statement was asked for, and as expenditure on the different works is not given, I am unable to offer any remarks beyond that, as irrigation works in Mewar are most important and capable of yielding good return, a decrease of expenditure under this head of Rs. 24,074 seems bad economy, and that a larger share of Rs. 31,569 shewn as expended on roads might with advantage have been given to roads carrying greater traffic, such as the Udaipur-Debari Road. The expenditure on buildings shows an increase of Rs. 45,759. The total expenditure of Rs. 44,639, which is exclusive of expenditure on the Railway, has been distributed under the supervision of Mr. Williams, the State Engineer.

ADMINISTRATION

17 The administration has been carried on in the same way as reported last year

At the request of His Highness the Maharana, the Government of India have sanctioned the loan of the services of Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, a Deputy Commissioner in the Berar Commission and late Diwan of Bharatpur, to the Udaipur State for one year on probation to conduct the business relations of the Darbar with the Mewar Residency and the Rajputana Agency under His Highness's immediate orders. The Kumar assumed charge of his duties on the 19th of October

18 The returns of the Civil, Criminal and Mahandraj Sabha Appellate Courts are attached. In the Civil Court the presiding official has constantly been changed, but the Fouzdari Court has been presided over by Pundit Kashinath Vithal continuously during the year. A comparative abstract of the work done in 1897 and 1898 is as follows —

YEAR	Pending from previous year	Instituted during the year	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending at end of year
CIVIL COURT					
1897	1,208	906	2,109	729	1,380
1898 .	1,380	963	2,343	725	1,618
CRIMINAL COURT					
1897 .	1,569	1,949	3,517	1,696	1,821
1898 . .	1,821	1,369	3,190	1,381	1,809
APPELLATE COURT					
1897	1,749	2,029	3,778	1,696	2,082
1898	2,092	4,277	6,370	3,437	2,922

19. These figures speak for themselves, and whatever may be the capabilities and diligence of the officials constituting these Courts, the increased number of pending cases at the end of the year in the Civil and Appellate Courts and an approximately similar number of cases pending in the Criminal Court at the commencement and end of the year, seem to point to the necessity of strengthening the establishment of these Courts

20 Twenty cases of daktari were reported during the year including three unreported cases of 1897 as compared with 41 in 1897. The marked decrease in the number of cases reported during the year is probably due to more care in discriminating between robbery and daktari. Arrests were made by the local police only in 2 cases out of the 20 reported, while they were not successful in recovering any portion of the stolen property. Mansingh has been in charge of the Raj Girai Department

CRIMINAL TRIBES

21. There were 408 Moghias on the register at the close of the year. Of these, 303 are cultivators in possession of land measuring 4,626 bighas and 10 biswas, 81 are living with relations and have no land of their own, 9 are labourers, 13 are Chowkidars, and 2 are prisoners

22 During the year 8 Moghias absconded, 6 returned, 15 died and 37 were newly registered. I did not inspect any Moghias during the year, as I did not pass through any Moghia settlements during my tour.

23 No Moghias were implicated in any dakatis during the year and only a few were arrested in some petty theft cases

RAILWAY

24 The extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway from Debari to Udaipur has made satisfactory progress under Mr Lillie's supervision. The nature of the rock met with in tunnelling near the Debari gate has delayed progress. It is, however, expected that the line will be completed by the end of June.

25. In connection with the Baran, Ajmer and Marwar Railway Survey, sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1893, two Survey parties have been engaged in surveying the portion of the proposed line between Deogarh and Kotah *via* Mandal, and information has been collected for traffic statistics.

SALT

26. The sites of the old Khari Salt Works in Mewar were again inspected this year by an Officer of the Northern Indian Salt Revenue. His report showed that surreptitious manufacture of earth salt was discovered at 11 places. This illicit manufacture has been brought to the notice of the Darbar with a view to measures being taken to prevent its recurrence.

OPIUM

27 During the year under report 2,970 chests were weighed at the Chitor scales as compared with 2,463½ chests during the previous year, of these 2,657½ were exported to China and the rest for home consumption in British India. The amount of duty realized by the Government was Rs15,13,550.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

INTERNAL BOUNDARIES

28 The work of settling internal boundaries has made good progress during the year under Lieutenant J O D Pinney, C.I.E.

29 Fifty-three disputes in all have been adjusted, representing 72 miles of boundary, of these, 12 cases have been decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer, 14 have been settled by mutual agreement, and the remaining 27 by arbitration. The total number of cases now pending settlement is 540.

EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES

30 Mr A F deLaessle, C.M.G., C.I.E., was deputed for the settlement of the boundary disputes on the Mewar-Indore Border. He assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd November 1898, and has since been employed on the border. Nearly all the disputes have now been decided, and the demarcation of a part of the boundary by boundary pillars only remains to be carried out.

EDUCATION

31 At the close of the year there were five schools in the Capital and 32 in the districts with an attendance of 950 pupils in the former and 2,335 in the latter. The total expenditure during the year on education was Rs22,016-9-3 as compared with Rs22,682. The average cost of educating each student at the Capital was Rs11-7-6, while in the District Schools it amounted to only Rs5-12-0. Four students from the Maharaja's School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the English Middle Examination.

COURT OF VAKILS

32 The annual statement showing the working of the Court of Vakils attached to this Residency are appended. Sixteen cases were instituted during the year, making with four remaining over from last year a total of 20, of these 14 were disposed of during the year, leaving six for adjudication during the present year. Six appeals were preferred against the Court's decisions and as there were three pending from last year, the total references numbered nine, of

these, five were disposed of, the proceedings of the Lower Court being confirmed in two and revised in three.

TOUR OF THE RESIDENT

33. I was on tour for about three months during the cold weather. Starting from Udaipur on the 5th December, I visited among other places Kapason, Bhilwara, Rupaheli, Shahpur, Asind, Bedmore, Deogarh, Amet and Nathdwara, returning to Udaipur on the 18th January. After a halt at Udaipur of about a fortnight, I proceeded to Partabgarh *via* Lassania and Dhanawad, where I presided over a Border Court at which 25 cases pending between the States of Mewar, Partabgarh, and Banswara were disposed of. At Partabgarh I met the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and accompanied him on his tour through the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur to Udaipur.

DUNGARPUR

34. This State, which was hitherto under the Political control of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was transferred on the 24th August 1898 to the charge of the Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, whose designation has since also been changed to that of Assistant Resident in Mewar. This change was found necessary owing to the increased attention and supervision which since the death of the late Chief on the 13th February 1898 the State required.

35. The death of the mother of the young Maharawal, known as the Chota Maji, occurred on the 11th August 1898.

36. Maharawal Bijay Singh joined the Mayo College at Ajmer on the 4th September 1898, where from reports received from the Principal of the College he is making good progress.

37. Under the arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1898, the administration of the State is conducted by the Kamdar Izat Rai and a Council consisting of four members and one Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Resident in Mewar. This arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily.

PARTABGARH.

38. Mr Framji Bhikaji, who was appointed Kamdar in September 1896, resigned in December on account of advanced age and has been succeeded by Thakur Ruguhbar Singh, formerly Revenue Member of Council in Bikaner.

39. His Highness the Maharawat continues to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his State.

40. The continued depreciation in the value of the Salim Sahi rupee, the local currency of Partabgarh, originated by excessive minting and increased by the recent action of the contiguous States in excluding the Salim Sahi rupee from their States, has compelled the Partabgarh Darbar to seek relief in proposals to substitute the British India for the Salim Sahi rupee. The subject is under consideration.

BANSWARA

41. The administration has been carried on on the same lines as last year, and there is nothing to report beyond that the State has got slightly into debt.

42. Maharaj Kumar Shumbhu Singh continues to reside at Neemuch and to conduct himself satisfactorily.

C W RAVENSHAW, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident in Mewar.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works in the Mewar State for the year ending 31st March 1899

HEADS	Original Works	Repairs	TOTAL
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
(1) Buildings	2,87,582	39,997	3,27,579
(2) Roads	2,143	29,436	31,579
(3) Irrigation	17,945	12,661	30,606
(4) Miscellaneous	39,115		39,145
(5) Establishment	15,730		15,730
GRAND TOTAL			4,44,689

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Civil Court at Udaipur from 16th March 1898 to 15th March 1899

NATURE OF CASE	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	TOTAL	DISPOSED OF		Pending	REMARKS
				Proved	Dismissed		
Debt	505	220	725	158	34	533	
Immovable property	302	142	444	88		356	
Adoption disputes	11	10	21	6		15	
Caste disputes	4	9	13	9		4	
Betrothal disputes	10	23	33	17		16	
Registration	68	47	115	30		85	
Trespass on Darbar land	177	242	459	229		230	
Miscellaneous	303	230	533	154		379	
TOTAL	1,380	963	2,343	691	34	1,616	

Return of Criminal cases in the Fouzdari Court at Udaipur from 16th March 1898 to 15th March 1899

NATURE OF CASE	Pending on 15th March 1899	Instituted during the year	TOTAL	DISPOSED OF		Pending
				Proved	Dismissed	
Dakaiti	60	26	86	1	17	69
Highway robbery	136	60	196	15	27	154
Theft	349	209	558	132	112	314
Murder	96	65	161	16	40	105
Suicide	53	46	99	11	26	62
Wounding	46	23	69	8	16	45
Culpable homicide	4	2	6	2		4
Abortion	30	32	62	15	11	33
Allowing prisoners to escape	10	21	31	13	1	17
Nose-cutting	7	2	9	1	3	5
Sale of children	1	2	3	1	1	1
Bribery and embezzlement	183	15	198	5	9	184
Assault	28	10	38	3	3	32
Mischief	4	1	5			5
Kidnapping	8	7	15	2	3	10
Forgery	17	8	25	4	4	17
Accidental death	252	362	614	16	336	262
Adultery	7	2	9	1		8
Arson	22	12	34	2	10	22
Poisoning		1	1	1		
Miscellaneous	508	463	1071	167	343	461
TOTAL	1,821	1,369	3,190	416	965	1,809

Return of appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahandray Sabha from 16th March 1898 to 16th March 1899

DESCRIPTION OF CASES	Pending from last year	Admitted this year	TOTAL	DISPOSED OF			TOTAL	Pending	REMARKS
				Confirmed	Revised	Reversed			
Civil Appeals .	1,426	2 506	3,932	637	949	196	1,782	2,150	
Criminal Appeals	656	1 771	2 427	623	907	125	1,655	772	
TOTAL	2,082	4,277	6,359	1,260	1,856	321	3 437	2,922	

No 1

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Mewar Court of Fakils during the year 1898-99

OFFENCES										No
Dakaiti with murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Dakaiti without murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Highway robbery with wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway robbery without wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Theft with murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Theft without murder and wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL									20	

No 2

Statement showing the working of the Mewar Court of Fakils during the year 1898-99.

RESIDENCY	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1898	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending on 1st March 1899	Total amount of decrees awarded	APPEAL TO UPPER COURT						REMARKS	
							Pending on 1st April 1899	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed		Remaining
Mewar	4	10	20	14	6	209 1 ⁴	3	6	9	2	3		4	

UDAIPUR,
The 15th April 1899

C. W RAVENSHAW, *Lieut-Col,*
Officiating Resident in Mewar.

No 276, dated Camp Dungarpur, the 6th April 1899

From—CAPTAIN H B PEACOCK, Assistant Resident, Mewar,

To—The Resident, Mewar, Udaipur

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Residency for the year 1898-99.

OFFICERS

2. Captain O J Windham was in charge of this office from the 1st April to the 30th June 1898, since when I have held charge

CROPS

3. The kharif and rabi crops were both good in Banswara, Partabgarh, and Kushalgarh. In Dungarpur, however, though the kharif was good, the rabi crop was less than the normal owing to a somewhat deficient

rainfall The following table, in which 16 annas has been taken as representing a normal crop, shows the value of the harvests —

NAMES OF ARTICLES	In Banswara	In Partabgarh	In Dungarpur	In Kushalgarh.
Opium . . .	} Kharif and rabi were both good crops	12 annas		Good
Maize . . .		18 "	14 annas .	"
Wheat . . .		14½ "	9 "	"
Gram . . .		14½ "	12 "	"
Jowar . . .		13½ "		"
Linseed . . .		15 "		"

RAIN

4. The rainfall of 1898-99 is compared with that of the previous year in the table below —

STATES	1897 98		1898 99		Difference	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
Banswara . . .	36	20	34	47	-1	73
Partabgarh . . .	28	42	31	32	+3	40
Dungarpur . . .	24	89	17	78	-7	11
Kushalgarh . . .	26	98	45	19	+18	21

PUBLIC HEALTH

5. The public health throughout the year was good. No case of cholera or other epidemic disease occurred

BORDER COURTS

6. A Border Court was held in November at Kherwara jointly by the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and myself, at which 28 cases between Mewar and Dungarpur were disposed of

Another Court was held in December at Lembhola in Rewa Kantha, jointly by the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and myself, at which 182 cases between the States in the Rewa Kantha Agency and this Assistant Residency were disposed of. No Court had been assembled for the disposal of border cases between these States since 1895

A third Court was held under my supervision in January at Kushalgarh, at which 23 cases between Banswara and the chiefship of Kushalgarh were disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

7. One case only is pending, *viz*, between Banswara and Kushalgarh. The other dispute, Kushalgarh *versus* Sailana (Central India), mentioned in last year's report, has been decided this winter by a Boundary Settlement Officer of the Central India Agency. Confirmation or otherwise of the decision has as yet not been communicated to this office.

TOURS

8 The Assistant Resident, Mewar, spent 212 days in camp compared with 125 days in 1897-98 and 98 days in 1896-97

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Resident in Mewar visited Partabgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur during the cold weather

9 No cases of infanticide, wife-swinging or mail robbery were reported during the year in Banswara, Partabgarh and the chiefship of Kushalgarh. Two cases of infanticide took place in Dungarpur

Three cases of daktari were reported from Partabgarh and two cases from Dungarpur, in none of these have the offenders been punished, but in one instance in Partabgarh four of the offenders have been arrested and are under trial.

EDUCATION

10. No new schools have been opened in either of the States during the year. Seven boys are at present students at the Mayo College, Ajmer, viz —

- (1) Maha Rawal Bijay Singh of Dungarpur
- (2) Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh of Partabgarh
- (3) Bhawar Pirthi Singh of Banswara
- (4) Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh
- (5) Maharaj Rughnath Singh of Khandu
- (6) Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla in Partabgarh
- (7) Kanwar Shimbhu Singh of Sabli in Dungarpur

Maharawal Bijay Singh of Dungarpur and Shimbhu Singh of Sabli joined the College during the year under report

NOTABLE EVENTS

11 The State of Dungarpur, which has hitherto formed a part of the Political charge of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, was added to the charge of this office, the designation of which was at the same time changed from that of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, to that of Assistant Resident in Mewar

The mother of the Maharawal of Dungarpur, known as the Chota Maji, died on the 11th August 1893.

MINT

12 No silver was coined in the Partabgarh mint.

CONVERSION OF CURRENCY

13 The Salim Sahi rupee is the coin of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh, and the chiefship of Kushalgarh. Proposals have been submitted for the adoption of the Government rupee in Partabgarh and Kushalgarh. The Maharawal of Banswara, however, prefers not to introduce any change.

PARTABGARH

14 Mr Framji Bhikaji, Kamdar, resigned during the year and has been succeeded by Rughubai Singh, until recently a Member of the Bilaner State Council. His Highness the Maha Rawat continues to show a keen interest in all matters pertaining to his State

FINANCES

15. The income and expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1898 has been stated as Rs4,16,778-8-9 and Rs3,84,766-9-9, respectively. A sum of Rs37,934 15-3 has been paid towards the liquidation of the debt. The State debt at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs1,84,725-11-6 Government coin. During the year arrangements were made with Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mull of Ajmer for the transaction of the State Treasury matters.

This change of bankers benefited the State considerably in the matter of interest and has in itself reduced the debt to a very considerable extent. The Maha Rawat appears fully alive to the necessity of freeing his State from debt

JUDICIAL

16 The number of Criminal cases disposed of during the year was 913, while 1,006 were left pending against 788 last year.

The Civil cases disposed of numbered 753 and the number left pending was 302 against 439 last year

JAIL

17. There were 49 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL

18 There were 174 boys on the roll call, a slight increase on last year's figures.

BANSWARA

19. Mehta Lal Singh has been Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES

20 The income, excluding Khalsa and Zenana villages, amounted to R2,70,518-10 6, and R6,198 3 0 are said to be outstanding. The total expenditure was R3,10,299-10-0. A debt of R45,979-2 6 has been incurred during the year

JUDICIAL

21 Six hundred and eighty-four Criminal cases were disposed of out of a total of 1,211 cases for disposal

The Civil cases for disposal numbered 170, out of these 110 were decided.

JAIL

22 There were 30 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL

23. The school numbers 117 boys.

KUSHALGARH

24 Chuni Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year.

FINANCES

25 The income and expenditure amounted to R60,582-10 0 and R59,950-4-6 respectively.

JUDICIAL

26. Three hundred and twenty-one Criminal cases were disposed of leaving 31 pending.

On the Civil side 90 cases were decided and 15 remained pending.

JAIL

27. There were 12 prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year.

SCHOOL

28 There were 78 boys on the roll-call at the close of the year.

DUNGARPUR

29 After the death of Maha Rawal Uday Singh in February 1898, the administration of the State was carried on by Kamdar Izzat Rai under the supervision of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, until August 1898, when the affairs were entrusted to a Council consisting of four members and a secretary, under my immediate supervision.

FINANCES

30 The figures of revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 30th June 1898 were R2,37,174-9-3 and R2,43,450-0 3 respectively.

JUDICIAL

31 The number of Criminal cases disposed of was 1,221 out of a total of 1,518 for disposal

The Civil cases decided numbered 385, and 243 cases were left pending

JAIL

32 The prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year numbered 98

EDUCATION

33 One hundred and eighty-two boys were on the roll of the school at the close of the year

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*
Assistant Resident, Mewar

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS, MEWAR

The following Officers were in charge during the year 1898 99 —

Major R. A. Cole, 1st April to 20th July 1898

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, 21st July 1898 to 31st March 1899

2 The kharif was fairly good though the rice crop entirely failed. Owing to early cessation of rains and deficient fall there has been no rain. There is great scarcity of water throughout the district, large numbers of Bhils have migrated to the Mahi River in order to save their cattle. In Kherwara itself the wells are rapidly drying up, and unless they are deepened sufficiently to tap lower springs, the troops will have to be moved to Dhebar or some similar site till the next rains.

3 Health up to date has been good, though chest affections have been more prevalent than usual.

The dispensary continues to do good work

4 Border Courts have been held and the following cases disposed of —

Mewar <i>versus</i> Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Dungarpur <i>versus</i> Mewar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Mewar <i>versus</i> Mahi Kantha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Mahi Kantha <i>versus</i> Mewar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35

Several troublesome boundary cases of long standing have been settled.

5. I spent 41 days in the District.

6 The Mewar Bhil Corps was inspected by Major-General Hogg, C.B., and very favourably reported on.

7 No *modus vivendi* has as yet been found for the settlement of Khalsa and Bhumat cases, of which there are a large number pending

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar

No 110-G, dated Kotia, the 1st April 1899

From—MAJOR C. H. DAWSON, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts,
Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1898-99.

2 The meteorological observations are as follows —

Mean temperature of the year	Hottest month with mean temperature	Coldest month with mean temperature	Mean daily range	Extreme daily range	Total rainfall	Number of days rain fell
77°66"	May 90°63"	January 60°33"	19°95	35	21 12"	57 days

3 The health of the district has been good.

4 The kharif crop was good

5 The rabi crop owing to scarcity of water was bad, very little wheat has been grown, the gram crop is good.

6 A Border Court was held at Abu Road in March for the settlement of cases between Mewar and Sirohi.

7 The settled portion of the Sirohi-Jura border was demarcated in December 1898

8. I spent 117 days on tour in Kotra District.

C HUTTON DAWSON, *Major,*
Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT

No. 4 P, dated Jodhpur, the 8th April 1899

From—LIEUT COL. W H C WYLLIE, C I.E., Resident, Western Rajputana

States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1898 99.

2 The charge of the Residency during the year under review was held by—

- (1) Major T O Pears, from 1st to 24th April 1898.
- (2) Lieutenant-Colonel O E Yate, O S I, C M G, from 25th April to 11th December 1898.
- (3) Lieutenant-Colonel W. H O Wyllie, from 12th December 1898 to 31st March 1899

MARWAR

SEASONS, CROPS AND HEALTH

3 The monsoon rains were much below the average in all the districts of the State, the crops suffered considerably and the grass failed everywhere except in Godwar. The total rainfall registered at Jodhpur itself was only 10.52 inches as compared with a 10 years' average fall of 14.84 inches. The districts which suffered most from the short rainfall are Nagore, Barmer (Malani), Sheo and Shergarh, where some distress now prevails. Test relief works have been opened by the Darbar, but the number of persons employed on them does not at present exceed 1,000.

Notwithstanding the had agricultural seasons the prices of food-grains are

Wheat, 18 seers per rupee	normal, as will be seen from the market
Barley, 17 " "	rates marginally noted. This is attributed
Bayra, 16 " "	to the excellent harvests in other
Gram, 14 " "	parts of India and to the large imports of
Maize, 18 " "	food-grains facilitated by the railway extensions

The water-supply in tanks and wells is almost everywhere scanty, and the character of the next monsoon rains will be watched with anxiety.

The want of pasture and fodder has been greatly felt, some 4,000 people have emigrated with their cattle to Sind, Malwa, and parts of Guzerat.

The general health has been good throughout the year, which was free from epidemics, and thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the Darbar and carried out under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and his assistants, plague has not found its way into the State.

ADMINISTRATION

4 The following changes and appointments have been made during the year —

- (1) Captain A B Mayne, who was appointed Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States in May 1896, reverted to his Regimental duties with the Central India Horse in October 1898.
- (2) In April 1898, Munsbi Hamidula Khan, son of Faizulla Khan, a former minister of the State, was removed for misconduct from the Stato Council and from his post of Superintendent of the Tamil Department, in which latter appointment he was replaced by Rao Raja Tej Singh.
- (3) In August 1898, the Judicial Secretaryship to the Musahib Ala, Marwar, was amalgamated with the appointment of Secretary to the Musahib Ala, and Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad,

who held the former appointment, now discharges the duties of both offices

- (4) Maharaj Arjan Singh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in place of his father the late Maharaj Kishor Singh
- (5) Maharaj Daulat Singh has been made an Honorary Member of the State Council
- (6) Mchta Ganesh Chand, who was a Member of the State Council and the Daroga in charge of the Jawahir Khana, died on the 21st March 1899.

The two vacancies on the Council have not been filled

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

5 The revenue and expenditure for 1898-99, being the actuals of eleven months and an estimate for the twelfth, are given below —

	<i>Revenue</i>					<i>R</i>
Ordinary revenue	.	.	.	.	.	51,49,610
Extraordinary revenue	.	.	.	.	.	84,48,452
	TOTAL					85,93 092

	<i>Expenditure</i>					
Ordinary expenditure	.	.	.	.	.	49,61,770
Extraordinary expenditure	.	.	.	.	.	89,78,567
	TOTAL					89,40,337

From the above figures it will be seen that the "Extraordinary Expenditure" has exceeded the "Extraordinary Revenue" by Rs 5,35,085. This difference is chiefly due to the heavy expenditure of Rs 22,57,057 on the construction of the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra Shadipalli Railway, to provide funds for which the Darbar found it necessary to have recourse to a loan of Rs 25½ lakhs from the Mysore State. The net financial result of the year is a deficit of about 3½ lakhs.

The Estimates for 1899-1900 are as follows —

	<i>Revenue</i>					<i>R</i>
Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	51,31,100
Extraordinary	.	.	.	.	.	8,84,000
	TOTAL					60,15,100

	<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	37,91,400
Extraordinary	.	.	.	.	.	17,41,000
	TOTAL					55,32,400

COURTS

6. Although the number of Civil and Criminal cases instituted during the year fell below that of the preceding year, a greater number of cases was left pending at the close of the year than was the case on the 31st March 1898. The work of the Courts on the whole has not proved as satisfactory as in the past

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7 The total number of members of the criminal tribes on the register at the close of the year 1898 was 6,105. Eighteen thousand and fifty-three bighas of land have been granted to them during the year, which, added to the 154,320 bighas they previously held, gives a total of 172,373 bighas now in their possession.

The system introduced last year of branding cattle belonging to members of criminal tribes has to a large extent prevented these animals from being stolen and from being fraudulently sold by their owners.

The criminal tribes are reported to own 22,893 cattle, of which half have been branded. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of one Sansi concerned in a case of highway robbery, no members of the criminal tribes were convicted of dakaity or highway robbery.

In consequence of the scarcity of fodder, 162 persons emigrated to Malwa and other places with their cattle. About 586 people have sought employment on the State relief works.

CRIME AND POLICE

8 Seventy-five highway robberies and nine dakaitys are reported, as against 57 highway robberies and 15 dakaitys in the previous year. The cases occurred chiefly in the Nagore and Jodhpur Parganas. The administration and working of the Police are faulty, and the necessity of effecting some radical improvement has been pressed on the notice of the Darbar.

In the case of the mail robbery which occurred in May 1898 between Asop and Barlu in Marwar, it was found that the postal runner was implicated, he was tried by the Court of Vakils and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

JAIL

9 The Jail continues to be well managed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The death-rate fell from 10.52 per thousand in the preceding year to 9.52 in the year under review.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

10 The boundary dispute between the villages of Sanodia, Anu and Jhag in Kishangarh and the village of Nawa in Marwar was decided by Mr W. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar, whose proceedings in the case were afterwards confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Marwar and Jaisalmer Darbars have agreed to send representatives to try and settle amicably that portion of the Marwar-Jaisalmer boundary which still remains undemarcated.

A petty case of boundary dispute between Udat of Marwar and Saran of Jaisalmer was settled by Panchayat.

LAND REVENUE

11 The land revenue collections amounted to Rs10,22,289. A sum of Rs31,025 was expended in digging wells and making taccavi advances. Cultivators are said to appreciate the new *bigoiri* system, and the area under cultivation is increasing.

Owing to the failure of the monsoon rains and consequent bad harvests, remissions have been granted to the extent of Rs2,17,165.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT

12 A field survey of the seven villages was made during the year and *Bapori* pattas were distributed in 64 villages.

FORESTS

13 Pandit Gokuldas, Superintendent of Forests, reverted to Government service in the Panjab in February 1899, and his place has been filled by Lala Lachman Das, a Marwari, who was trained in the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Forty square miles of Jagir Forest in the Siwana Pargana have been added to the forests under State conservancy, and the area reserved for fuel and fodder has also been slightly increased.

Some 2,579 acres of forest were destroyed by forest fires, the worst of which originated in Mewar and spread across the Godwar border.

Forest lands were thrown open to grazing and grass-cutting earlier than usual owing to the prevailing want of pasture. Grass was also supplied in large quantities from the Reserved Forests to the Imperial Service Cavalry.

The accounts for the year in this Department show an excess in revenue of R7,000 over expenditure

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS

14 Mr W Home was Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway throughout the year until the 22nd March 1899, when he proceeded on six months' furlough to England. During his absence his Assistant, Mr R Todd, is officiating for him.

The percentage of net earnings on the capital cost of the railway was 10.37 per cent, testifying to the excellent and economical character of the management. The gross receipts, which are the largest yet recorded, were swelled by freight for permanent-way materials obtained for the Balotra-Shadipalli line under construction, and by a large inward traffic in food-grains to Bikaner, Jodhpur and Balotra.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the Marwar Section of the Balotra-Shadipalli Railway amounted to R22,57,057 which, when added to the cost of relaying the Balotra-Luni Section (R4,92,500), and the additional rolling stock for the present line (R5,99,925), raises the total expenditure on railway construction to R33,49,482. To meet these heavy charges the Darbar obtained, with the sanction of the Government of India, a loan of R25½ lakhs at 4 per cent interest from the Mysore State, repayable in 10 years. The actual outlay, which exceeds the sum borrowed by about 8 lakhs, was paid from the State Treasury, and the necessity of raising a loan of 40 lakhs, referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report, was obviated.

Owing to the inability of the Darbar to provide the necessary funds until December 1898, the indents were delayed, and the materials for plate-laying the last 73 miles of the Balotra-Shadipalli line will not be received from England until about August next. In the mean time the earthwork has been practically finished, stations and staff quarters have nearly all been built, and a large portion of the ballast required has been collected.

It is hoped that the entire Marwar Section of the line will be ready for opening in April 1900.

Plate laying on the first 60 miles of the line up to Balmer has been completed and was inspected by the Consulting Engineer to Government on the 9th March, and sanction to open this 60 miles is expected immediately.

The expenditure on public works was limited owing to the large demand for funds for the railway. No new works of interest were projected or commenced, and the outlay was mostly confined to the completion of works in progress.

The steam flour and corn-crushing mills, referred to in paragraph 15 of the report for the previous year, have been erected and are giving satisfaction in spite of some opposition due to prejudice.

CUSTOMS

15 The collections under this head have fallen from R10,98,000 last year to R10,71,224, which is attributable to smaller imports of opium, ghi, rice, and silver, and to smaller exports of raw hides, til seed, and cattle.

A remission of import duty was allowed on silver-manufactured articles and an *ad valorem* import duty of 15 to 25 per cent was imposed on foreign wines and spirits. The Darbar has been asked for further information regarding the remission of silver duties.

ABKARI

16 There are said to be 82 stills and 158 licensed liquor shops, as compared with 121 stills and 151 shops in existence last year. Two licenses have been granted for the sale of foreign liquors in Jodhpur City. The total Abkari receipts, including the realisation of arrears, amounted to R91,418.

SALT

17. No complaints of salt smuggling have been received during the year.

EDUCATION

18 The number of Maiwar students, who competed successfully at the different examinations of the Allahabad University, is highly creditable to the head of the Jaswant College, Professor Suraj Prakash, and his assistants, and to the Head Master of the Jodhpur High School —

B A Examination	3	out of 5 students sent up passed
Intermediate Examination	5	" 6 " "
Entrance	5	" 6 " "
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class	3	out of 8 students sent up passed

A paid teacher of gymnastics has been appointed at the High School, and the boys who attended the Rajputana School sports held at Ajmer in January last earned off a fair share of prizes

An Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened at Balotra

POST OFFICE

19 With the sanction of the Director General of Post Offices in India, the Marwari Darbar has arranged to carry the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Polikaran and Sankia by means of the camelry escort maintained for the protection of the mails on this line, the Postal Department paying to the Darbar the equivalent to the hire of the mail camels it formerly employed. Under this arrangement the Darbar has accepted full responsibility for the safe transit of the mails. The scheme so far has answered well.

Two new post offices have been opened, while one has been closed, and letter-boxes have been placed in four more villages.

MALANI

20 Pandit Madho Prashad continues to hold the post of Superintendent of Malani, and Lala Giani Ram the post of Hakim.

Since the administration of the Malani district was made over last year to the Darbar, the Resident has had no opportunity of visiting the district and of judging by personal enquiry how matters are progressing under the new management.

Malani, like other parts of Maiwar, is suffering from the deficient monsoon rainfall.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY

21 In recognition of the services of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sri Pratap Singh, G C S I, on the North-West Frontier of India, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint him a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The medals received from the Government of India, Military Department, for the recent Tirah and Malakand Campaigns were presented by His Highness the Maharaja at a full dress parade on the 4th March 1899 to Colonel Sri Pratap Singh and the other officers, men, and followers of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry, who were entitled to them. The Resident accompanied His Highness the Maharaja, and the parade was well attended by all classes.

SIROHI

22 The kharif crops partially failed owing to the monsoon rainfall (14.60 inches) being much below the average, but the rabi crops are fairly promising. Very little gram has been sown this year.

23 The general health of the people was good. The plague outbreak, referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report, did not last beyond April, in which month six cases occurred, four terminating fatally. Village evacuation was found to be the most efficacious preventive against the spreading of the disease.

24 The revenue and expenditure for 1898 are as follows —

										<i>R</i>
Revenue	.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,97,858
Expenditure		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,09,214

The expenditure of Rs11,356 in excess of the revenue is attributed to certain unforeseen contingencies, which could not be avoided.

25. An improved system for the collection of the land revenue has been introduced to check the petty peculations of the subordinate State officials

26 Singh Jawahri Chand having resigned the Diwanship, Mehta Dayalal Izat Ram, of Ahmedabad, succeeded him in May last, but only remained in office till September, when Mr Milap Chand was appointed in his stead by His Highness the Maha Rao. This is the third time Mr Milap Chand has held the post of Diwan

27 Six highway robberies were reported during the year as against one dakaity and two highway robberies reported in 1897

28 The erection of pillars on the Mewar-Sirohi boundary was completed during the year in the presence of Colonel P. W. Percy-Smith and Colonel E R Penrose, who had laid down the boundary in 1895.

29 Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was appointed Forest Officer in 1897, remained in charge of the Abu and other State forests throughout the year. The income derived this year from the forests amounted to Rs13,168, more than doubling the expenditure, which is put at Rs6,448

The conservancy of the beautiful jungle, which covers the Abu Hills, continues to receive the attention of the Darbar

30 The Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident visited Sirohi during the year, the former in November 1898, and the latter in July and November 1898, and again February 1899

JAISALMER.

31 The general health was good throughout the year and no cases of cholera or bubonic plague occurred. The rainfall was very scanty, the average fall in all the districts being only 4.61 inches. Notwithstanding the comparative failure of the kharif crops, there has been no appreciable rise in the price of food-grains. Jowar is selling at 15½ seers per rupee, and bajra at 13 seers. This is due to last year's abundant harvests and to the large grain imports from Sindh. The standing rabi crops sown in some of the Kharins is said to be promising

Cattle are suffering from lack of grass and water, and large numbers have been sent away to Sindh and other places

Although the agricultural year has been a bad one, there is no distress of such a nature as to call for famine relief works

32 The revenue for the year amounted to Rs1,91,165, being an increase over last year's revenue of about Rs30,000, mainly due to the past good rabi harvest

The expenditure, on the other hand, fell from Rs1,31,055 in 1897-98 to Rs1,30,946 during the year

The loan of the Jabalpur Seths mentioned in paragraph 36 of last year's report has been further reduced by the payment of Rs16,44 to Rs2,336

33. Except for an attack of measles in December last, His Highness the young Maha Raval has enjoyed good health, and is making good progress at the Mayo College

34 Only one case of murder and two cases of highway robbery occurred during the year

35 Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan returned in September from the six months' leave, referred to in paragraph 29 of last year's report, but family matters compelled him to take three months' leave again in February last

During his absence his current duties are being performed by Pirohit Rawat Mal, Secretary to the State Council

36 Munshi Amiruddin retired on pension in October 1898, and Thakur Sheodan Singh succeeded him as Judicial Officer and Member of the State Council

37 Mr Gancsh Bhikaji (Sub-Engineer), whose services were lent to the State by Government in 1893, also retired on pension in February last. He did much useful work during the five years he was employed in Jaisalmer, as the annual reports show

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION

38 Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, I M S, remained in medical charge of the Western Rajputana States throughout the year

The sanitary tramway in Jodhpur City, referred to in paragraph 41 of last year's report, is working satisfactorily, and the Municipal Committee continues to supervise the conservancy arrangements. The town of Pali, 15 miles from Jodhpur, entertains a good sanitary staff, and attempts are being made to introduce an improved system of sanitation into other large towns in Marwar

New dispensary buildings have been erected at Sojat and Shergarh, and a new dispensary has been sanctioned for Desuri

The new Sheoganj Dispensary in the Sirohi State has been completed and will shortly be opened for the reception of patients

Under Miss Adams' skilful and judicious management, the Jaswant Hospital for women at Jodhpur is growing in popularity. During the year Miss Adams performed 241 major operations

Vaccination continues to gain ground throughout the three States in Western Rajputana

TOUR

39 The Resident spent 52 days on tour in Marwar and Sirohi, visiting the following districts, *viz*, Bilara, Sojat, Desuri, and Bahi, and 8 days in Ajmer in connection with International Court of Vakils' work

NOTABLE EVENTS

40 Mr G R Irwin, Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakati Department, accompanied by his Assistant, Mr Clogstoun, visited Jodhpur in August 1898, and inspected the departmental agency

41 In September 1898 His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur proceeded to Bundi accompanied by the Maharani and the Maharaj Kunwai, returning to his Capital on the 24th October 1898. Shortly afterwards the Maharaja went to Nasrabad to take part in the Polo tournament, and later His Highness visited Bikaner to enjoy the festivities in honour of the investiture with ruling powers of His Highness the young Maharaja of Bikaner.

42 I regret to say that Maharaj Kishor Singh, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, died in August 1898. In his younger days he was a fine sportsman, and most hospitable and kind to his European friends

43 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, K C S I, Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops, the Honourable Mr Chalmers, Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council, Veterinary-Colonel Queinzel, Inspector-General Civil Veterinary Department, and Mr R M Dane, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, visited Jodhpur during the year.

44 Mr A. H T Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Jodhpur on his return from Bikaner in December

45 Count Von Hardt of Bavaria and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Von Stetten, spent two days at Jodhpur during their cold weather tour in India

46 About 9 A M on the morning of the 15th October 1898 the shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the Western Rajputana States lasting about 30 seconds

BORDER COURT

47. The Resident and the Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, held a Border Court in March 1899, at Abu Road, for the settlement of cases arising between Girasias, at which the following cases were disposed of —

Sirohi <i>versus</i> Mewar	.	.	.	.	.	4 cases
Mewar <i>versus</i> Sirohi	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„ <i>versus</i> Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	1 case

COURT OF VAKILS

48 The usual statements of the work done in the Marwar Court of Vakils are appended. Thirty-eight cases were instituted during the year, making with 18 pending cases a total of 56. Of these 47 were disposed of, leaving nine for adjudication during the current year.

W H C WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Jais during the year ending 31st March 1899

Period	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding	Dakaiti with murder	Highway robbery	Highway robbery with wounding	Highway robbery with murder	Theft	Theft with wounding	Theft with murder	Murder	Kidnaping	Extortion	Assault.	Poisoning	Recognition of stolen cattle	Burglary	Wrongful confinement	Miscellaneous	Theft of cattle	Total	
Quarter ending 30th June 1898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 30th September 1898	1			1			2											2	3	0	
" 31st December 1898					5		5									1	1	1	1	22	30
" 31st March 1899	1									1		1			2			3	1	8	
Total	2	1	1	1	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	26	47	

Jodhpur, }
The 1st April 1899 }
W H C WYLLIE, Lt-Col,
Resident, Western Rajputana States

Statement showing the working of the Mawar Court of Fokils during the year ending 31st March 1899

AGENCY						Total amount of decrees and fines	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the close of the year		Remaining at the close of the last year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed or modified.	Remaining
Western Rajpntana States Residency	18	38	56	47	9	1,005	3	4	7	4	1	2

JODHPUR,
The 8th April 1899

W H C. WYLLIE, *Lieut-Col*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

No 79 G., dated Jaipur, the 10th April 1899

From—G R IRWIN, Esq, C S, Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1898-99, which, in accordance with instructions, I have endeavoured to make as brief as possible

JAIPUR

SEASON

2 The rainfall like that of the two previous years was again below the normal, the total registered at Jaipur being 20.29 inches as compared with an average of 25.27 for the past 32 years. In some districts it was considerably less, but as the 1898 monsoon was seasonable and fairly well distributed, the kharif outturn was generally good. Owing, however, to an extremely scanty rainfall during the winter of 1898-99, the rabi harvest is expected to be in most districts considerably below the average. Wells and tanks are drying up, and fodder for cattle is scarce over large tracts of country.

3 There were no events of any particular importance during the year

ADMINISTRATION

4 The Jaipur Council has lost by death the services of Babu Mohendro Nath Sen, an old and respected servant of the State, and has been strengthened by the appointment of Munshi Durga Pershad, a Deputy Collector from the North-West Provinces, who is in special charge of the new settlement, with which some progress has been made. So far no friction has arisen, and it is expected that the revenue will be raised by several lakhs, while at the same time its incidence will be more fairly distributed.

5 The criminal statistics show all the improvement I anticipated in my last year's report. Six daktaris only are reported, in three of these the offenders have been arrested, while in addition two of last year's daktaris have been worked out during the last 12 months. Highway robberies have fallen from 43 to 26, and in 13 of these the criminals have been brought to justice, while a large number of notorious bad characters, some of them well known outside Jaipur, have been arrested. Over 950 Minas are reported to have been settled down, and the Jaipur Police did specially good work in capturing, with nearly the whole of their loot, a gang who had returned to Shekhanati after a very heavy robbery in Berar. These results are highly creditable to Thakur Hari Singhji, General Superintendent of Gera.

6 The general administration has been supervised and carried on successfully by the Council and Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukorji, its Chief Member, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

7 Education continues to make satisfactory progress in the State and other schools, and an application has been made to the Allahabad University for the affiliation of the Maharaja's College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

8 The principal works in hand are the new railway to Sewai-Madhopur and the Ramgarh bund. On the railway, the earthwork of one section—39 miles long—is practically complete, and the remaining 34 miles are in progress, ballast for about 10 miles of the line has been collected, and a good deal of other work has also been done. The expenditure on the railway during the year 1898 was about Rs. 1,24,000.

At Bhangarh, the earthwork of the main dam is now from 10 to 15 feet high, and masonry levee walls and retaining walls have been built. During the year Rs1,01,697 have been spent out of a total estimate of Rs6,13,970.

Irrigation works generally have been maintained and extended, there being now in use 719 miles of main ducts and 632 miles of distributaries. In the last 30 years over 50 lakhs of rupees have been spent on irrigation. In other directions nothing specially worthy of notice has been done during the past year. Colonel Jacob continues to supervise the department with all his old energy and wisdom, and he has been ably assisted by Mr Stothard, more especially on the railway.

FINANCE

9 The income of the State during 1897-98 was Rs68,18,254 odd, and the expenditure Rs56,14,780 odd, *plus* 157 gold mohurs. The receipts were, roughly speaking, some two lakhs over the average, while the expenditure was also rather above the normal.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF WAKILS.

10 The work done during the year 1898 was as follows:—

Cases from previous year	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
„ admitted during the year	:	:	:	:	:	:	6
„ disposed of during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
„ pending at the close of the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Thirteen persons were arrested, of whom two only were convicted and sentenced to punishment, and the remainder discharged. There were five appeals to the Upper Court. The decisions in three cases were confirmed, in one revised, and the remaining one was pending.

No fines were inflicted. The claims for compensation amounted to Rs9,811-12-3, and the sum decreed was Rs2,493-15-6. There were no prosecutions by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

TRANSPORT CORPS

11 The Corps returned to Jaipur in April 1898 after an absence of seven months in the Tirah Campaign. The Darbar have sanctioned 350 new pattern carts, also 200 ponies, to replace losses during the expedition. The former are near completion, and the purchases of all of the latter will be made very shortly, 94 have already been obtained. The strength of the corps at the end of the year under report was —

Men	.	.	.	932	{ including Veterinary and other establishment
Ponies	.	.	.	1,105	
Carts	.	.	.	491	
Ambulance Tongas	.	.	.		

The Superintendent of the Corps, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, has received the "C.I.E." for his services during the campaign.

MEDICAL

12 There is nothing important to record in connection with this department, except the opening of a new dispensary at Samod, which raises the total number of dispensaries in the State to 26, and the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon at Khetri. There has been no sickness during the year calling for special notice, and the sanitation of the city has been improved.

KISHANGARH

13 The rainfall registered was only 8.32 inches, and the dry crops of both harvests were generally a failure, while fodder has been extremely scarce. The Darbar has done what it can to assist the cultivators by means of concessions and cash advances, and the State reserves have been opened for grazing.

11 The administration has shown much enterprise in experimenting with Egyptian cotton, which so far has been apparently a success, and with Turkish tobacco seed, while local manufactures are being promoted, and sericulture is also being tentatively introduced with promising results. The hydraulic presses and spinning and ginning mills at Kishangarh and Sarwar are working well, and it is intended to make an extension in the Somayoga Mill. In fact, I think I may say that every endeavour is being made to improve the resources of the State in all feasible directions, special attention being devoted to the extension of irrigation.

15 The relations between the Darbar and the Fattchgarh Thukana are much improved, and will, it may be hoped, gradually become still more satisfactory. His Highness the Maharaja has restored to the Thukana a village which was attached in punishment of his contumacy nearly two years ago.

16 The income for the year ending July 1898 is shown as Rs. 6,08,439 and the expenditure as Rs. 6,01,928, the latter was largely swollen by the charges on account of the marriage of His Highness's daughter with the Maharaja of Alwar in December 1897. The estimated income and expenditure for the current year are Rs. 4,21,335, a large deficiency in land revenue being expected, and Rs. 3,39,890. The opening balance was Rs. 4,31,717. The currency problem presents serious difficulties which the Darbar are anxiously considering.

17 The criminal statistics are satisfactory. There have been two murders, one robbery, and 175 thefts during the year under report. Organised crime is satisfactorily absent, and attention is bestowed on the treatment of the criminal tribes. A new and commodious gaol was opened last autumn.

LAWA

18 In this small chiefship there was practically no rain at all last year, the two fine tanks constructed by the Thakur Sahib have been perfectly dry, and the waterlevel in the wells has sunk considerably. The income having from these causes been exceedingly small, the Thakur Sahib has been under the necessity of borrowing Rs. 7,000, the greater part of which will be expended in taccavi and in deepening an existing tank. There is a considerable sum due to the Thukana from the Junia Estate (now under the Ajmer Court of Wards) which, it is hoped, will shortly be paid, and part of which will be utilised in paying off this new loan. In his personal expenditure the Thakur Sahib is praiseworthily economical, and his administration is satisfactory. Many of the people have found employment on the new Jaipur State Railway, now under construction, not far from their homes.

G. R. IRWIN, C. S.,
Resident at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1605-G, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 1st April 1899

From—MAJOR C HERBERT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1898-99

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

BHARATPUR

SEASON

The total rainfall during the year in Bharatpur was 24.20 inches against 26.87 of the preceding year. Only two inches of rain fell in September, and there was no more to the end of the year, save a few cents in December, the rabi crop was, therefore, much below the average. The kharif crop was, however, good.

HEALTH

The general health was fairly good. There was no epidemic disease of any sort during the year.

JAIL

The usual return received from the Darbar, which is not sent on, shows the number of prisoners on the 31st March 1899 to be 268, of whom 17 are life convicts. Last year's return submitted by the Diwan showed only the one life-convict sentenced during the year. The present number shows all the life-convicts in the Jail.

HOSPITAL

The new Victoria Hospital in the city has been completed and opened for the public.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Abinashi Ram, lately of Kurnal, have been lent to the Bharatpur State and are appreciated.

EDUCATION

The average number of boys in the Sadr School was 600, of whom 205 read English. There are 12 Tahsil schools with a total attendance of 1,347, and 77 Halkabandi schools with 1,963 boys.

CRIME

There was no case of infanticide reported during the year.

Three cases of daktari occurred during the year, in which property valued at Rs24-7-6 was plundered, of which property worth Rs135-5 was subsequently recovered, eight persons were arrested, of whom seven were convicted and one died while in police custody of pneumonia.

ADMINISTRATION

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, M.A., late Diwan of Bharatpur, was transferred to Udaipur on the 17th October 1898, and the administration is now carried on by a Council, consisting of four Members, under the general control of the Political Agent.

Before Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji's departure, the Raj troops were considerably reduced. Two regiments of Cavalry were formed into one, four regiments of Infantry were reduced to two full regiments, and other reductions were made.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement operations were completed in the four Northern Tahsils of Kama, Gopalgarh, Pahari and Dig, and a report compiled by Mr M F O'Dwyer, C S, Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, has already been submitted

POLITICAL AGENTS TOUR

The Political Agent visited the Tahsils of Uchain, Bayana and Dig during the year.

WILD CATTLE

Steady progress is being made in bringing the wild cattle under control

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the beginning of May 1898 a new Imperial Post Office was opened in the Agency compound at Bharatpur, and has been much appreciated by the many offices adjacent to the Agency.

His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh, of Bharatpur, accompanied by Captain H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, proceeded to Mussoorie on the 15th May 1898, and returned to Bharatpur on the 30th July 1898, since when His Highness has remained at Bharatpur

On the 15th October 1898 a photogravure of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was presented to Commandant Chatru Singh Bahadur, of the Imperial Service Lancers, one of the Imperial Service Escort on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee

Combined Telegraph Offices were opened in Kumhei and Dig in November 1898

During the year railway time has been adopted throughout the City as well as by the Agency, thus removing a frequent cause of misapprehension

The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bharatpur in January 1899.

The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, visited Bharatpur in January 1899

The Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited Bharatpur in January 1899, and inspected the Jail and Dispensaries at Bharatpur

Before the close of the year the welcome news was received that, with effect from the 1st April 1899, the appointment of a whole time Agency Surgeon for this Agency has been sanctioned by Government

It has been decided to abolish the Gopalgarh Tahsil, thus reducing the number of Tahsils from 12 to 11

KARAULI

SEASON

The rainfall at Karauli was 23.31 inches against 23.5 last year. The greatest fall was registered in July 1898, and there was no rain from the end of September 1898 to the end of March 1899, with the exception of 5.4 cents in December 1898. The kharif crops were good, but the rabi crops suffered for want of the winter rains. Prices of food-grains were, however, low during the year. The rain, though not excessive, fell most opportunely as a rule

HEALTH.

The public health was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease of any sort.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Maharaja's school is attached. In December 1898 the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited the school

FEMALE DISPENSARY

A female Hospital Assistant, recommended by the Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, was appointed by the Darbar in February 1899

JAIL

There were 60 prisoners in the jail during the year, including six life-convicts. The Agent to the Governor-General visited the jail in December 1898

CRIME

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year, nor was any case of daktari committed

STATE COUNCIL

The *personnel* of the State Council was increased by the appointment of Bhanwar Chiman Singh, a first cousin of His Highness the Maharaja

FINANCES

From the statement furnished by the Darbar, it appears that the total income derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,215-7-9, and the total expenditure under all heads came to Rs. 13,073-3-9.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In June 1898 His Highness the Maharaja was married to the daughter of the Raja of Banea in Mewar (Udaipur)

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Karauli in December 1898

In December 1898 the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were presented by the Agent to the Governor-General to His Highness the Maharaja at Karauli with the usual ceremonies

DHOLPUR.

SEASON

The rainfall during the year was 22.23 inches against 29.27 inches last year. The rabi crops suffered for want of the winter rains, but the kharif crops were very good. Prices were low during the year

HEALTH

The general health has been good throughout the year

JAIL

The return received from the Darbar shows the number of prisoners to be 64 including 3 life-convicts. The Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, visited the jail in January 1899.

EDUCATION

There were 179 boys educated in the City School and 189 in the five Tahsil Schools. The expenditure is shown to be 2,847 during the year

CRIME

No case of infanticide was reported to have taken place during the year. One case of daktari was reported in January 1899, in which property valued at Rs. 90 was plundered

A separate report on the working of the Thagi and Daktari Department for the year 1898 has already been submitted

NOTABLE EVENTS

The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visited Dholpur in December 1898.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana had a bad fall when pig-sticking in March 1898

His Highness spent the hot weather at Chaul.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Honorary Major His Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Lokendar Bahadur, of Dholpur, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of His Highness during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India

C HERBERT, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Average attendance of boys in the Maharaja's School at Karauli for 1898-99

NAME OF DEPARTMENT	Present	Absent	Leave	Sick	REMARKS
English	37 180	8 782	2 874	5 800	
Persian	47 498	14 750	3 070	11 004	
Hindi .	126 020	43 041	63 221	3 144	
Patwari .	8 869	5 674	1 727	275	
TOTAL	219 567	70 247	70 892	18 303	

BNARATPUR,
The 13th April 1899

C HERBERT, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana

... the High Court ... and in ... of in the ...

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 131G, dated Deoh, the 17th April 1899

From—CAPTAIN F E YOUNGHUSBAND, C I E, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1898-99

2 Mr A L P Tucker held charge of this Agency from 1st to 20th April 1898, and Captain J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, from then till September 9th, from which date I took over charge

3 It is with much regret that I have to record the death on March 5th of the only son of the Maharao Raja of Bundi

4 There is little worthy of special notice to report in the administration of this Agency. The old fashioned State of Bundi continues to administer its own affairs to its own satisfaction and to the general contentment of the people. Its progress along the conventional lines of modern improvement is slow. But I can safely repeat what many of my predecessors have reported before—that the people appear satisfied with their lot. Whatever differences they may have among themselves, they do not allow them to ruffle their outward composure.

5 In Tonk the administrative machine is newer. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record that the general disposition of the Chief and people is one of loyalty to Government. Both the Chief and his Ministers readily accept the advice of the representative of Government, and the people recognise the security the British Government affords.

6 In Shahpura the Raja Dhruj is on reasonably good terms with his family and with his Thakurs, and as he has every desire to improve his State and increase its importance, and devotes much attention to those objects, the chiefship is now in a prosperous condition.

7. But throughout the Agency the rainfall this year has been deficient. Tanks are everywhere drying up. Wells are low, year by year have been for years. The country is parched as a cinder. The little grass which the scanty summer rains brought to life has been burned up. When possible the cattle have been driven off to other well-watered parts. Of those left behind hundreds are dying. Scarcely half the land usually sown for the rabi harvest has been put under cultivation, and the revenue in all three States is seriously diminished, while the distress among the very poor classes is lamentable. The saving feature in the situation is that grain remains cheap, and human life is not, therefore, in danger. Money for work at the deepening of wells, the construction of tanks and on the railways can be obtained, and for money food at cheap rates, a beneficial result of the construction of railways near and through outlying parts of this Agency.

8 The survey this year of an extension of the Guna-Baran Railway through Bundi and Shahpura gives promise that such benefit to this Agency will be still further increased. A branch line from Jaipur to the neighbourhood is already under construction, and, when Bundi and Shahpura are also brought into railway communication with Bombay or Karachi, the whole of this Agency will be connected with the great town and ports of India. This cannot fail to be of advantage to this Agency materially, but, with all the old seclusion broken down and with new forces brought to bear, new methods of administration and more complicated organisation will be necessitated in the years now coming on.

9 In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honour to subjoin detailed reports relating to —

- I.—Deoh
- II.—The Court of Vakils.
- III.—The Mina Kherar.
- IV.—Bundi
- V.—Tonk
- VI.—Shahpura.

I.—DEOLI

The general health of the station including the Agency establishment has been very good. No epidemics have existed, cholera, plague, etc., having been quite absent from the station and neighbourhood. The sanitation of the place is satisfactory.

The work of the Deoli Vaccinator is now limited to the station (Agency and Cantonments), 177 vaccinations (171 successful) have been performed.

Rainfall, total 15.11 inches, of which—

0.90	inches	fell	in	May
2.05	"	"	"	June
5.82	"	"	"	July
1.18	"	"	"	August
4.59	"	"	"	September.
0.82	"	"	"	December

Temperature—Highest 115° on 29th and 30th May, lowest 33° at a distance of 50 yards away from building on the 15th December 1898.

The charitable dispensary continues to do good work among the people of Deoh and surrounding districts. Number of in-patients 117, number of out-patients 4,736. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,096-4-1.

Surgical operations, 45 major and 230 minor operations, have been performed by Lieutenant deV. Condon with one death.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY

The Court of Vakils had 36 cases for disposal, of which 31 were decided and 5 were pending when the year closed. Appeals in 11 of these cases were lodged in the Higher Court. In 7 cases the Lower Courts' order was confirmed, in 2 it was revised, and in 2 cases Appellate orders were awaited when the year closed. The cases disposed of in the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cattle-lifting	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Dakaiti	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
TOTAL							31

III.—THE MINA KHERAR

Beyond a few petty thefts there was no crime in the Mina Kherar. The Minas are handicapped by their bad reputation of former times, and the Kotah Darbar, in spite of repeated requests from this Agency, refused to allow the Minas to come with their cattle to settle for a few months in Kotah where grass is plentiful. But largely owing to the disciplinary effects of the training so many of them have now had in the Deoh Irregular Force, they are year by year becoming more peaceable and reliable members of society.

IV—BUNDI.

1 There was no change among the high officials of the State, but the Appellate Court was abolished from motives of economy. The appeals that were before lodged in this Court are now dealt with by the State Council

RAINFALL AND CROPS

2 The monsoon was deficient, and the total rain fall for the year was only 17 51 inches, and as it was not timely, damage was caused to the kharif crops. The result was an 8-anna crop only. The rabi crop, owing to favourable winter showers, promises to be somewhat better. Water is scarce in the tanks and wells, and fodder is deficient

PUBLIC HEALTH

3. The general health has been good, and no serious epidemics have occurred. One hundred and forty-nine in-patients were treated at the dispensary during the year. The total number of out-patients treated was 6,625. The number of vaccinations was 524, of which 368 were successful. This falling off from the numbers for the two last years (821 for 1897-98 and 654 for 1896-97) is unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Darbar has been drawn to it.

CRIME AND POLICE

4 Crime is not prevalent in Bundi. There were two dakartis reported. In the first property to the value of Rs200 was looted, and one of the offenders was arrested and punished. In the second case property worth Rs5,400 was looted, and by the energy of the State Superintendent of Police 18 of the culprits were arrested. These have since been tried and punished.

FINANCE

5 The revenue realised for the year 1897-98 was Rs7,34,000, a slight increase over that realised in the previous year, which amounted to Rs7,00,000 only. The expenditure, however, has increased from Rs7,20,000 to Rs8,05,000. This increase is reported to be due to expenses incurred in the celebration of the marriage ceremonies of Maharaja Bishwanath Singh's two daughters and in the construction of a tank at Bundi.

PUBLIC WORKS

6. Bundi is not remarkable for its progress in Public Works. A road connecting Kotah with Nasrabad runs through the State. The portion of this road which lies in Bundi territory was for years left unmetalled, and even now that it is metalled little attention is paid to keeping it in repair. The Darbar, however, report that they spent Rs22,000 upon it during the year.

I have pleasure in recording the very ready assistance the Darbar have afforded to the Engineers engaged in surveying the railway, which it is proposed should pass through Bundi.

EDUCATION

7 The number of scholars attending the High School was 156, and 33 attended the Nobles' School. Education generally receives scant attention in Bundi.

GENERAL

8 The administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister, Bohra Meghban, whose influence is increasing yearly, and whose ambition appears to be to fill as many appointments as possible with his own relatives and absorb the chief power in the State. His Highness, owing to ill-health, leaves much of the administrative work in the hands of this clever and able Brahmin Minister, and so far no ill-results have occurred.

V.—TONK.

RAINFALL AND CROPS

1 The monsoon rainfall in the Rajputana Parganas of the State was deficient, and as it has in these parts for some years been below the average,

the amount of water in the wells is short and the acreage under cultivation is in consequence less than usual. Fodder is also scarce.

In the Central India Parganas the rain was plentiful

The winter rainfall has also been somewhat deficient in the Rajputana parganas, and, were it not for the facility with which grain is now imported, considerable distress would prevail. As it is the price of grain is low, and by driving their cattle to Kotah and other places where rainfall was not deficient and grass is abundant, the people are enabled to tide over a bad year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

2 The health of the people has been generally good. The General Hospital at Tonk has been enlarged and improved, and much good work is being carried on in the Walter Female Hospital by Miss de Souza. The Pargana dispensaries require more attention than is at present paid to them.

CRIME AND POLICE

3. Only one dakaithi was reported as having occurred in 1898 in the Pargana of Sironj (Central India). Crime has not been generally prevalent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

4 In the year ending 31st December 1897, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of criminal cases for disposal was 2,642, of which 2,514 were disposed of. The State Jail at Tonk was well managed. The Jail at Nimbahera is in bad condition, and needs attention.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

5 The course of Civil justice in Tonk is tardy, but its administration has undoubtedly much improved through the employment of Muhammad Najafkhan, a former Government servant, at the head of the Judiciary. Two thousand two hundred and three cases were instituted and 2,006 disposed of.

EDUCATION

6 Education is fairly well provided in the State, especially at the Capital, where there is an excellent school. In the Middle Examination held in 1898 six candidates appeared, all of whom passed the examination. The Bunnia class appear to chiefly appreciate the advantages of free education, but it is regrettable to notice the indifference with which the Rajput families regard it.

FINANCES

7 The financial condition of Tonk is not so unsatisfactory as it has been in past years. It is now only some five lakhs in debt when in past years it has been fifteen, but there is an inherent tendency to extravagance in the ruling classes of the State, which, if unchecked, would lead the State again into debt, when with its natural resources it ought to be opulent with a handsome balance in its Treasury. Estimates of revenue are seldom realized. Estimates of expenditure are usually exceeded. At the close of the year the estimated net Revenue for Fash 1305 (1897-98) was Rs13,25,975 the amount actually realised was Rs12,24,749, the estimated expenditure was Rs11,44,373, and the actual expenditure Rs11,75,773. Under the instruction of the Agent to the Governor-General, special efforts have been made in the present year to curtail expenditure and increase revenue wherever that might be possible. His Highness has largely reduced his personal expenditure, and in the army and many branches of the administration expenditure has been reduced. But even with some increases in the Customs and other revenue items the total income of the State can only be estimated at a low figure on account of the failure of the crops due to deficient rainfall and the consequent loss in land revenue.

The estimates for Fash 1306 (1898-99) are :—

	R
For Revenue	12,03,805, and
„ Expenditure	10,07,665

The total indebtedness of the State on September 1st, 1898, was Rs. 4,04,635, and it is hoped that at the close of the present Tonk financial year—August 31st, 1899—it will stand at Rs. 3,04,628 only

PUBLIC WORKS

8 In consequence of the indebtedness of the State and of symptoms that it was relapsing into its former condition of heavy debt, the grant for public works had to be curtailed to the low figure of Rs. 23,600. But the railway line from Guna to Baran, passing through the Tonk Paigana of Chabra, is now practically complete, and upon this the Darbar has spent nearly sixteen lakhs borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar, and interest on which to the amount of Rs. 41,000 was paid during the present year

Very slight progress on the road from Tonk to Deoli has been made, and on the more important road connecting Suong with the Midland Railway is scarcely more rapid

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT

9 The settlement is now complete and Land Revenue Regulations have been drawn up. Under the direction of Mr. Tueker, and afterwards of Sahibzada Abdul Alim Khan, the Land Records of the State have been so systematically drawn up and arranged that it is now possible for the Superintendent to show you the map of any Khalsa village you may happen to select, to show you marked on that map each single field, and by reference to a register to tell you the acreage of any particular field, the name of the cultivator and the amount of revenue he has to pay on it. As each village has a duplicate copy of the map and register, the same information about any village may be obtained on a visit to that village. But half the value of this work consists in the keeping of the village records up to date, in recording year by year, new tracts of land brought under cultivation or old fields abandoned, the amounts of revenue actually realised, the amounts still due, etc. Besides marking on the map every alteration in the area under cultivation, the village Patwaris are called upon to keep up 11 different registers. Where I have tested it from time to time I have found this work is not being duly carried out. In many cases the Patwaris have scarcely sufficient education and ability for such work, and the Darbar have under consideration and are completing a scheme for training the sons of Patwaris in a special class for duties of keeping up village records. But the most essential matter is to put at the head of the Revenue Administration a trained, capable and zealous official. Hitherto the post has been held by Sahibzada Abdul Alim Khan, a son of the Prime Minister, who was trained in Revenue and Settlement for years by British Officers in British districts. This official has, however, just been suspended on account of dereliction of official duty.

VI—SHAH PURA

RAINFALL.

1 The total rainfall of 18.66 inches during the year ending 31st March 1899 was insufficient for agricultural purposes, and both the rabi and kharif crops suffered. Rain ceased early in the month of September, and much of the kharif crop withered. As for the rabi crop, not even half of the usual area was sown for want of moisture. The December showers were of little benefit to the standing crops.

The outturn is estimated on the following scale —

Kharif	{	Indian corn	.	.	.	.	12 annas in the rupee
	{	Jowar	.	.	.	.	6 " " "
	{	Cotton	.	.	.	.	10 " " "
	{	Til	.	.	.	.	5 " " "
Rabi	{	Wheat	.	.	.	.	6 " " "
	{	Barley	.	.	.	.	10 " " "
	{	Gram	.	.	.	.	3 " " "
	{	Opium	.	.	.	.	6 " " "

The produce of fodder is far below the average, and the cattle and agricultural stock are suffering for want of sufficient food

PUBLIC HEALTH.

2 The general health was good. In the Shahpura town there were a few cases of small-pox, but the villages were free from the disease. No cases of plague or cholera are reported.

There were 993 births and 710 deaths from all causes during the year under report —

		Male	Female	TOTAL
Births	.	561	432	993
Death	.	402	308	710

Dispensary

Last year the number of patients and the average daily number were 15,891 and 77.99 respectively, during the year under report they were only 14,705 and 65.49, a decrease of 12 patients daily —

	Men	Women	Children	TOTAL
In-door	88	12	7	87
Out-door	9,581	2,112	3,012	14,705

There is an increase of 60 successful vaccination cases. From this it appears that the want of proper superintendence, which was reported last year, no longer exists —

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Total vaccination	669	484	1,153

Nine hundred and fifty cases were successful and the remaining 203 unsuccessful. There was no change in the dispensary staff, but the building has been thoroughly repaired and improved.

The actual expenses were Rs.155, including the cost of establishment and of medicine.

CRIME AND POLICE

3 There was some improvement in the detection and prevention of crime, but there is still room for further improvement. It is hoped that when the people become accustomed to the working of the department, they will help it, so that it may work smoothly and efficiently. There were no cases of robbery and daktari or murder.

The criminal tribes have been kept well under control and are encouraged to earn their livelihood by agriculture. They possess wells and bullocks in the Khalsa villages, but the Jagirdars have not yet realized the importance of reclaiming them.

JAIL.

4 There are only 20 prisoners at present under different terms of imprisonment.

The Hospital Assistant, who is in charge of the Raj Dispensary, also looks after the prisoners. There was no case of serious illness among the prisoners during the year.

JUDICIAL.

5 Judicial work is carried on through the Mahkama Khas, the Dewani and Foujdari Adalat, and the Tahsildars of Phulia, Sangaria, and Shahpura. The Mahakama Khas has powers of revision and appeal, it is the centre of all the revenue and administrative work and has power of general control and supervision. The Tahsildars have powers of Third Class Magistrates, and hear Civil cases worth Rs.50.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

6 In the Lower Criminal Court the number of cases for disposal was 318, of these 283 were disposed of. In the Criminal Judicial Branch of the Court of Mahakama Khas, over which the Raja Dhiraj presides, there were eight original cases for disposal, of these seven were disposed of. Appeals preferred numbered 62, of which 59 were disposed of.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. In the Civil Courts at Shahpura there were 137 original cases for disposal, of which 98 were disposed of, and 39 remained pending at the close of the year.

EDUCATION

8 Very praiseworthy attention is paid to education in the Shahpura Chiefship. The number of boys in the Hindi School increased from 162 to 185, but in the English School the number of students fell from 64 to 63.

In the English School the average daily attendance was 77.95 per cent, and in the Hindi department it was 70.32. From the Shahpura School three students went in for the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination, and of these two were successful.

It is a matter of great regret that in a Rajput principality out of 248 students only 12 are Rajputs, and of these five only are Jagirdars. This is partly due to the want of interest the Jagirdars have in the education of their children and partly to the want of proper accommodation for their boys in Shahpura. To remove the latter difficulty a boarding house, called the "Karamsaj Boarding House", has been built at a cost of Rs25,000, and some scholarships have also been established.

The number of girls attending the girls' school has increased from 18 to 28. The average daily attendance is 65.40 per cent. There are two aided Vernacular schools, one at Phulia and the other at Kothia. They supply very well the educational wants of the Phulia and Kothia people.

The Educational Department costs the Chiefship Rs4,200 a year.

FINANCE

9 The balance in hand at the close of the Shahpura financial year ending July 31st was Rs2,08,332. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs2,96,348, and the actual expenses were Rs2,55,267.

For want of sufficient rain the Chiefship will lose about one-half of its revenue, and in the Kachola Pargana the people require help from the public treasury to support them.

Want of rain has not only caused scarcity of fodder and lessened the land produce, but has also decreased the underground supply of water, wells have become dry in some places, and water for daily purposes can be procured with difficulty.

The State has adopted measures for encouraging the people to build new wells and to deepen old ones in order to mitigate suffering and to keep them from deserting their villages.

GENERAL

Miscellaneous

10 The Raja Dhiraj has made several visits outside his Chiefship to Abu, Bombay, Wankaner and Agra, besides Deoli. I am glad to note that the younger Rajkumar, Sardar Singh, appeared in the school final examination from the Government College, Ajmer, and passed successfully.

The cotton press at Shahpura works satisfactorily. There was only one accident during the year in which a man lost his left hand.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 1377, dated Alwar, the 13th April 1899

From—MAJOR R H JENNINGS, R E, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1898-99

2 Major R H Jennings, R E, held charge of the Office of Political Agent throughout the year under report, excepting for the period 7th July to 5th November 1898, when Captain L. Impey officiated for him, Major Jennings having been appointed during that period to officiate as Resident, Jaipur.

TOUR

The Political Agent was on tour for 90 days. He visited eight out of the twelve Tahsils.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

As already reported in the previous report, His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh did not return to the Mayo College, Ajmer, after his marriage in December 1897, but continued his studies in Alwar under the superintendence of his Guardian, Major E A Kettlewell, who himself undertook the English portion, the Vernacular portion being carried on by Pandit Chunni Lal, His Highness's tutor. During the first part of the year under report His Highness went on tour through a portion of the State, and invited his friends and relatives, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Raja of Rutlam, to join him on a tiger-shooting trip. His Highness's visit to Abu lasted from May 20th to August 7th, 1898, whence he came to Ajmer. For the last few months His Highness has resided at Nasirabad.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND GUESTS

As already stated, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Raja of Rutlam joined the shooting party of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and remained the guests of the State, the former from 8th to 17th April, and the latter from 18th to 24th April 1898. The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, during his cold weather tour of inspection, visited Alwar, arriving on the evening of the 11th January and leaving on the 14th idem. Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K O B., also Surgeon-Major-General Spencer, C B, paid a visit to Alwar at Christmas.

Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Colonel Adams, I M S, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Alwar in their official capacities for the annual inspection of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, State Medical Institutions and Jail, and the Horse Depot, Stud and Paddocks, respectively. The three officers expressed their satisfaction.

FAIRS

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India, the Annual Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair had to be abandoned this year.

The Alwar Flower Show and Horticultural Exhibition, also, were not held this year.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is nothing of importance to report under this head.

Everything has gone on most satisfactorily, and the Council, one and all, have worked loyally and well and to my entire satisfaction.

The grant of the decoration of a Companionship of the Star of India to the Senior Member of Council, Rao Bahadur Thakur Mungal Singh, was much appreciated in Alwar. This nobleman has, as heretofore, been of the greatest assistance to me, and his thorough knowledge of Alwar and of Rajput custom is invaluable on the Council.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

RAINFALL

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the Calendar year 1898, was 18.80 inches against 130.24 inches in 1897.

For the official year the rainfall was 16.41 inches as compared with 32.63 in 1897-98.

RABI

The area brought under cultivation during the rabi was 4,23,949 bighas as compared with 3,27,250 bighas in the previous year, showing an increase of 96,893 bighas, but as the winter rains were scanty the outturn did not fulfil our expectations. No damage was done to crops by high winds or hail storms, and fodder was sufficient for requirements.

The yield from wheat and barley crops was fairly good, but gram suffered for want of winter rains. Prices remained low during the year.

KHARIF

Owing to timely and plentiful rains at the outset, a larger area was brought under cultivation during the year under report, viz, 10,13,330 bighas as compared with 10,26,077 bighas in the previous year, but owing to want of rain later on the outturn was below average.

The standing crops were, to a certain extent, in parts damaged by insects.

Some of the Tahsils were visited by locusts, but no great harm was done as timely repressive measures were taken. Cotton on the whole was inferior, but the prices generally remained stationary during the season.

TAKAVI

A sum of Rs. 14,739 only, as compared with Rs. 29,145 in the preceding year, was advanced to the agriculturists during the year under report, as detailed below —

	1898-99	1897-98
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
For construction of wells and bunds . . .	11,595	17,730
For purchase of plough cattle . . .	2,639	7,969
For seed grains . . .	505	3,446
TOTAL . . .	14,739	29,145

The number of new settlers reported was 99 as compared with 141 in the preceding year.

There were no emigrations during the year under report.

SETTLEMENT

1 A most interesting report on the Settlement Operations in Alwar by Mr O'Dwyer, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur, is attached as Appendix I.

I have only to say that I concur with its contents, while the excellence of the work done by Mr O'Dwyer and his staff, the complete absence of friction, and the cordial relations that prevail between Mr O'Dwyer and the Darbar are well known to the Agent to the Governor-General.

2 (1) Regarding the reorganisation of the Revenue administration, that question is now receiving the earnest attention of the State Council and myself.

(2) The Grass Rund disputes have for the most part been disposed of by a Committee appointed by me and, as Mr O'Dwyer states, much credit is due to them and to their President, Rao Bihadur Munshi Balnakand Dass, Member of Council, for their careful, tactful and conscientious work.

(3) The rules framed and issued by the Darbar, to prevent the alienation of agricultural land to the money-lending and trading classes, have received the approval of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS

CAVALRY

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to send Major Daud Khan, Bahadur, Commandant, Alwar Imperial Service Lancers, a photograph of Herself, signed by Her Majesty's own hand, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, on which occasion the Commandant formed one of Her Majesty's Guard of Honour.

The State is proud of the honour conferred on Major Daud Khan, and the picture will no doubt be a treasured heir-loom in his family and will serve to remind him and his descendants of the Great Queen who thinks of all Her subjects and whose person he was privileged to guard on so memorable an occasion.

The Alwar Lancers took part in the cavalry manoeuvres which were held at Delhi between 4th to 15th January 1899, and the Inspector General of Cavalry was pleased to express his satisfaction in the following terms —

"The turn-out, horses, equipment and transport of the Alwar Imperial Service Lancers were excellent, leaving little to be desired, and in their drill they were very steady and correct. Their conduct in camp was exemplary and I was greatly pleased with the regiment."

INFANTRY

The Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, at his annual inspection, eulogized the regiment on its excellent turn-out and smartness in drill and manoeuvre, and added. —

"Your transport and its lines are the best I have seen anywhere, and in Mr Maedonald's cart you have probably the best yet constructed. All that I have seen proves to me that the officers from the senior downwards take the greatest interest in their work. I shall not forget the high state of efficiency of this corps, which I consider the best of all Imperial Service troops, and should a war again give an opportunity for Imperial Service Troops to be employed with those of our own Army, I shall put the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry as first for active service."

Regimental teams from both the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments attended the Rifle Meeting held at Meerut during the last cold weather. Adjutant Pevare Lal of the Cavalry won a second prize, and Captain Daud Khan of the Infantry won a silver cup presented by His Highness the Raja of Nabha, while other prizes amounting to Rs160 were won by the Infantry team. In December Major General Sir Bindon Blood, K C B, Commanding Meerut District, at the request of the Political Agent and the State Council, inspected the Imperial Service Troops and saw them drill and manoeuvre. He recorded the following opinions —

"The Cavalry regiment is extremely well mounted, well turned out and well drilled. The Commandant and his officers are very well up in their work, the men ride well, and the field manoeuvres executed before me were carried out in an efficient and steady manner."

Regarding the Infantry he wrote —

"The Infantry Battalion also is very well equipped, and made a most creditable appearance on parade when I saw it. The men are well up to standard, and all ranks, Commandant, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and rank and file, are thoroughly well up in their field work, the battalion showing most commendable steadiness on parade. I found the transport and other subsidiary arrangements of the troops under reference in a state of efficiency similar to that of the troops themselves, and I was specially interested in the newest pattern of iron transport cart, designed and constructed by Mr August Maedonald, which appears to me likely to supersede all other patterns of the same class."

"I consider that all concerned in the training and management of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops deserve great credit for the efficient state to which they have been brought"

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS, HOSPITALS, etc

Sanction has been accorded, and the work is partly completed, for the enlargement of both the Imperial Service Troops' hospitals. These improvements have met with the full and entire approval of the Imperial Service Inspecting Officers, as also of the Agency Surgeon, and when completed all necessary requirements will be amply fulfilled.

The health of both regiments has been excellent.

HEALTH

There was no epidemic during the year under report, but there were a few cases of small-pox, resulting in 4 deaths in the city and 19 in the districts.

The general health of the city has somewhat improved, but influenza in March and the excessive cold weather at the latter end of the year increased the number of diseases of the respiratory organs treated in the Alwar Hospital from 1,927 in 1897 to 2,281 in 1898.

There was no case of bubonic plague in Alwar during the year under review, either imported or indigenous, while the precautionary arrangements for observation of suspected persons, under the personal supervision of Major Harrington, the Agency Surgeon, left nothing to be desired. As a proof of how these were accepted by all, I may add that I did not receive one single petition of complaint from any one examined or detained as suspicious.

SANITATION, etc

The city conservancy is in the hands of the Municipal Committee under the presidency of the Agency Surgeon, and every effort is made to keep the city and suburbs in a proper sanitary condition. A travelling dispensary has been started as an experimental measure for affording medical aid to persons living at a distance from a medical institution, and it is reported to be getting popular with the people.

VACCINATION

The total number of vaccine operations was 25,176 with 10 unsuccessful cases as compared with 24,503 with 159 unsuccessful cases in 1897-98. Cases which failed at the first operation were invariably again vaccinated, so that the number of unsuccessful cases was comparatively small.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL

The management of the Jail, under the able and careful supervision of Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent, continued to be satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners rose from 268 in 1897 to 290 in 1898.

There were only three deaths as compared with seven in the previous year. One prisoner escaped during the year under review. He was, however, recaptured subsequently at Muttra by the help of the State police.

EDUCATION

The total number of schools was 94 for boys and 14 for girls. One school for boys was closed during the year for want of sufficient pupils.

The total expenditure on education for the year under report was Rs 43,748 as compared with Rs 44,864 in the preceding year. Sixteen out of 22 students sent up passed the Middle Class Examination, and 8 out of 12 the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University held in April and March 1898 and December and January 1898-99. One boy sent up passed successfully the Munshi Examination of the Panjab University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, ALWAR

Miss H. Lauder, M.D., held charge of the Hospital from March 1st, 1898, when she relieved her predecessor Miss F. Dissent, M.D.

The number of *pardah* cases treated at the Hospital rose from 1,571 in 1897 to 1,886 in 1898, whilst the hospital staff visited 2,487 patients at their own homes against 1,850 in the previous year.

The 12 new *pardah* wards were formally opened by His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent on the 1st April 1898.

JUDICIAL

CRIMINAL

During the year under review there were only two cases of daktari and four of murder, as compared with five and four respectively in the preceding year.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 2,726 as compared with 3,006 in 1897, involving 5,689 persons against 6,861 persons in 1897, of whom—

3,264	against	4,263	in 1897	were discharged or acquitted
6	"	6	"	escaped or died
16	"	6	"	were transferred for trial by other Courts
2,220	"	2,373	"	were convicted
183	"	213	"	remained under trial at the end of the year
5,689		6,861	TOTAL.	

Those convicted were punished as follows —

453	against	486	in 1897	imprisoned
1,398	"	1,411	"	fined
36	"	19	"	whipped
332	"	455	"	required to furnish security
1	"	2	"	expelled from the State
2,220		2,373	TOTAL.	

There were no cases of *sati* (self-immolation), infanticide or mail robbery.

CIVIL

The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 5,031 against 4,783 in 1897, as follows —

3	against	2	in 1897	by the Appellate Court
2,209	"	2,030	"	" Civil Courts
2,819	"	2,751	"	" Tahsil Courts
5,031		4,783	TOTAL.	

APPEALS, CIVIL

	Instituted		Disposed of		Pending	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
From Tahsildars' Court	142	151	138	144	4	7
, Civil Court	524	408	505	405	19	3
, Court of Appeal	166	168	163	142	3	26
TOTAL	832	727	806	691	26	36

RAILWAY JURISDICTION

CRIMINAL.

During the year under report two cases, involving as many persons, were tried by the Political Agent, as District Magistrate, Railway Jurisdiction, Alwar

Both the accused persons were convicted and sentenced, one to pay a fine of Rs2 and the other to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 9 months

Only one appeal was heard during the year, and it was rejected

CIVIL

No suits under this head were instituted during the year under report

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State —

	1897-98		1898-99
	Estimate	Actuals	Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income	27,85,000	28,71,800	28,11,900
Expenditure	31,27,650	30,23,804	29,09,570
Deficit	3,42,650	1,52,004	97,670
Balance at the commencement of the year	62,74,688	62,74,688	61,22,684
BALANCE	59,32,038	61,22,684	60,25,014

The statement in Appendix II attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes Rs2,55,800 in Government securities, of which Rs9,05,800 were invested in 1896-97, Rs17,23,900 in 1893 and 1895, while Rs26,20,100 represented the total investment in Government Promissory Notes at the death of the late Maharaja Mungul Singh

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the provisional powers conferred on him in October 1896

The Rani, to whom the Raja was much attached and who was an extra connecting link between Alwar and Nimrana, she having been the niece of His Highness the late Maharaja Mungul Singh, died on 27th May 1898, leaving two young sons behind her

The old Dewan was retired on pension in November 1898, and a new Dewan on a monthly salary of Rs50 and a "Naib Dewan and Munsarim Mall" on a salary of Rs30 were appointed

The Private Secretary to the Raja was dismissed for misconduct, and, the new Dewan being well versed in English, the post of Private Secretary was abolished.

Raja Janak Singh was betrothed to the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in Gwalior, Central India, on the 23rd February 1899.

WEATHER AND CROPS

The rainfall for the year under report was 20.88 inches as compared with 13.24 inches in 1897-98, 12.33 in 1896-97 and 18.59 in 1895-96.

RABI

Owing to the scanty winter rains the outturn of the rabi crops was below average. The yield of gram came to 4 annas in the rupee of 16 annas, sorghum 8 annas, and wheat and barley 12 annas each

KHAPIR

The plentiful rains which fell in the beginning of the season washed away the seeds from the fields and necessitated re-sowing in some villages twice or thrice, thus the crops were late, with the result that the outturn of jawar amounted to 12 annas in the rupee of 16 annas, bajra 14 annas, moth 8 annas, and jwar 6 annas. The yield of cotton alone came to 16 annas in the rupee.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement operations were brought to a close during the year under report, the assessment rates being announced to the zamindars on 26th July 1898. The settlement is for 20 years, and the increase to the revenue is Rs. 1,861. The period of the first 30 years, for which the amount of annual tribute to be paid by Nimrana to Alwar was fixed at Rs. 3,000, terminated with the close of the year 1898 A.D., and the amount of the tribute to be paid during the next term of 30 years has been fixed at Rs. 1,300 per annum, to be paid, as heretofore, in half-yearly instalments. This arrangement, which was arrived at mutually by the State Council and the Raja, under the auspices of the Political Agent, has met with the approval of the Government of India.

TAKAVI

There were practically no applications for advances under this head, a small sum of Rs. 45 for the purchase of seed grain was given as against Rs. 1,732, total advances, made last year.

FINANCES

The following abstract of the statement of account shows the receipts and disbursements for the year 1898-99 —

	1897-98		1898-99
	Estimate	Actuals	Estimate
	R	R	R
Income	40,300	42,704	40,388
Expenditure	38,557	38,237	33,220
Surplus	1,743	3,467	7,168
Balance at commencement of the year	1,43,716	1,43,716	1,47,182
TOTAL	1,45,459	1,47,183	1,54,350

The cash balance includes Rs. 1,41,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes. No investments in Government Securities were made during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL.

Seventy-five cases, as compared with 126 in 1897, involving 85 persons against 136 in 1897, were investigated during the year under report. Of these 71 cases against 124 of 1897, involving 81 persons against 136 in 1897, were disposed of as follows, leaving four cases pending at the close of the year. —

Imprisoned	9
Fined	26
Whipped	1
Expelled	1
Acquitted or discharged	44
TOTAL	81

The Political Agent, as a Sessions Judge, tried one case of attempt to murder (Section 307, Indian Penal Code), and sentenced the accused to penal servitude for life

This sentence was upheld on appeal by the Agent to the Governor-General sitting as a High Court

CIVIL

There were 118 suits including those pending at the end of the previous year, involving Rs. 549-5-6, of which 106 of the value of Rs. 450-2-6 were disposed of during the year under report and 12 remained pending at its close.

Of the suits disposed of, in 73 cases decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs and 33 were amicably settled

R. H. JENNINGS, *Major, B E.,*
Political Agent, Alwar

Appendix I

No 110, dated Alwar, the 28th March 1899.

From—M F O'DWYER, Esq, I C S, Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur,

To—The Political Agent, Alwar State, Alwar

With reference to your letter No 752, dated 23rd February 1899, I have the honour to furnish the following brief report on the working of the Alwar Settlement for the last year. Full details of the work done in every branch are shown in the statements annexed, *viz* —

(1) Showing work done in each of the three Superintendent's circles,

(2) Showing the work of my own office,

While a third statement shows the expenditure for the year—1st March 1898 to 28th February 1899—and the total expenditure up to date.

DIRECTING STAFF

2. For Settlement purposes, the State is divided into three circles, each under a Settlement Superintendent, *viz* —

Circle I —Munshi Gauri Shankar, Superintendent.

Tahsils 1 Tijara

2 Kishangarh.

3 Alwar.

Circle II —Munshi Amar Singh, Superintendent.

Tahsils 1 Ramgarh

2 Govindgarh.

3 Lachmangarh

4 Kathumar.

5 Rajgarh

Circle III —Munshi Rallia Ram, Superintendent

Tahsils 1 Thanagazi

2 Bansur

3 Behror

4 Mandawar

In each Tahsil the work is carried on under the immediate superintendence of a Sadar Munsarim (there are two in the large Alwar Tahsil) with a staff of Munsarims varying from 3 to 12 according to the nature and extent of the work to be done. These Munsarims supervise the Patwaris' work, and are helped by an establishment of Urdu-writing Moharirs (varying from 4 to 10 according to the requirements of the tahsil), whose primary duty is the writing up of mutations and fairing of the Urdu or State copy of the new record, as few of the Patwaris are capable of working in Urdu.

During the year there has been no change among the Superintendents, and practically none among the Sadar Munsarims. This continuity of supervision

has been attended with the best results. As you are aware, the Settlement in its initial stages suffered from continual changes in the direction, with the resulting lack of control of subordinates and want of continuity in the system.

Munshi Gauri Shankar, Superintendent, Circle No 1, was absent on two months' leave for the purpose of preparing himself for the Extra Assistant Commissioner's examination in the Panjab (which he successfully passed) from 27th August to 26th October, and during that time Munshi Amar Singh held charge of the Alwar Tahsil, and Munshi Rallia Ram of Tijara and Kishangarh.

SCHEME OF WORK

3 The scheme of operations outlined in paragraph 3 of my last year's report has been steadily adhered to —

(a) In the four Eastern Tahsils first taken in hand, *viz* —

Kishangarh,
Ramgarh,
Govindgarh,
Lachmangarh,

assessment operations were completed, proposals for re-assessment submitted by me in July 1898, and the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals was accorded by Deputy Secretary's letter No 2598-I A, dated 26th September 1898. The new assessment of these four tahsils, involving an increase of the Khalsa demand from Rs 6,66,429 to Rs 7,32,508, i.e., by Rs 66,079, were announced by me personally to all of the estates concerned in the beginning of October, and were readily accepted by the zamindars not a single village, as far as I am aware, appealed or objected. The work of distributing the new revenue over holdings was at once taken up, and was carried out with remarkable promptitude and success by the Superintendents. The old method of distributing the revenue by shares, irrespective of differences in possession, which led to great inequalities, or of having a fresh distribution every year on the area actually sown which put a premium on indolence and encouraged shareholders to let their land lie fallow, were to a great extent superseded, at the instance of the zamindars themselves, by a distribution on the actual area in possession of each co-sharee, taking account also of soil classification,—*chahi dahi*, and *barani*,—and also in many instances of the different classes of *barami-chik-not*, *mattyar* and *blur*. No pains were spared to meet objections and devise a system equitable to all parties. The zamindars themselves readily realised the advantage of having the demand based on the actual areas they hold and of being fixed once for all. Each man in this way realises his own responsibility, and is encouraged to improve his holding, as, except for very special reasons, the demand cannot be varied during the term of settlement. When the time for realising the new revenue came on, all the settlement establishment were set to work to explain the accounts, clear up any doubtful points, and bring to light objections. The measures taken were so successful that the new *jamas* were realised promptly and in full in all four tahsils. The Superintendents did their work so thoroughly that only a few objections and two appeals were lodged before me. These four tahsils have now not only a fair assessment—they had not previously been over-assessed—but that assessment has been fairly distributed over the villages, and for the first time, I think, has also within the villages been fairly apportioned over the holdings. For this the credit is mainly due to the Superintendents. In these four tahsils settlement work is now practically complete. The Urdu and Hindi copies of the record have been prepared, faired, except in a few cases, and attested. The new *jamas* are being entered up, the *Wajib-ul-arz* and other connected statements have been completed and attested, except

in Kishangarh, and arrangements have now been made for binding the records, which will then be made over to the Revenue Department of the State during the hot weather, and the responsibility of the Settlement Department will then cease

- (b) Of the remaining eight tahsils, settlement work was undertaken in five, *viz.* —

Tijara	Circle I,
Kathumari	} Circle II,
Rajgarh	
Behror	} Circle III,
Mandawar	

in October 1898, and when I wrote my last year's report, the preparation of the Khasras and Khatoonis and the bringing of the maps up to date was about half completed. These tahsils comprise 621 estates. During the year the records of these tahsils have been completed, and are now being faired, all mutations have been brought on record and for the most part disposed of, disputes have been decided, and all case work (disputes as to proprietary right, shares, lambadari claims for possession or occupancy right) has been taken in hand, and for the most part disposed of. The Superintendents have completed the *chakhbandi* or classification of soils on which the assessment is to be based, have prepared the assessment statistics, written up the "*Halat dehi*" or account of the village for assessment purposes, and attested the new records. The fanning of these has been begun. In Kathumari it is almost finished, in Tijara and Rajgarh half finished, and in Mandawar and Behror is well in hand. During the cold weather I have been able to make a village to village inspection of these tahsils, *viz.* —

Kathumari in October,
Behror and Mandawar in November and December,
Rajgarh in January,
Tijara in March,

have seen every estate except one in Mandawar and Rajgarh and three in Tijara, checked the assessment statistics, gone over the land with the zamindars, talked over the assessment with them, and written up my notes regarding the condition of each village. All is now ripe for the re-assessment of these five tahsils, and I hope by the end of June to submit proposals, and if early orders are obtained, to introduce the new assessments from next kharif. By this time next year the distribution over holdings will be completed, the records fained and ready to be made over to the State Revenue Department, and settlement operations in these five tahsils can be wound up.

- (c) There remain only the three tahsils of Alwar, Thanagazi and Bansur with 421 Khalsa estates. Settlement work was started in these in October last. As the local Kanungos were incapable alone of carrying on the work on the lines prescribed, I have had to borrow the services of some capable Patwaris and Kanungos from Panjab districts for temporary employment as Munsarims and Sadar Munsarims respectively. These were lent to me chiefly by the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi, Gurgaon and Ferozepur, and are working on the whole satisfactorily. At the same time every effort is being made to improve and utilise the local Kanungo Agency, and where they promise to be efficient they are given posts of Munsarims or Naib Munsarims with allowance from the Settlement Department. By the 15th March about half the work of local attestation had been completed, and the Superintendents, whose time was largely taken up by more pressing work in the other tahsils of their charge, and by

miscellaneous work in connection with the demarcation of the State Runds and Banns (fuel and fodder reserves), had got the work well in hand, and had made fair progress with the *chak-bandis* which they hope to finish by the middle of April

The preparation of the records and assessment statements and the village-to-village inspection by the Superintendents will be completed by next cold weather, when I hope to be able to inspect these three taluqs. Assessment proposals will be framed during the hot weather of 1900, the assessments will be given out in the autumn of 1900 it is hoped, and operations for the whole State will in this way, unless some unforeseen hitch intervenes, be completed in the spring of 1901

SYSTEM OF RECORDS

4 I have already discussed from time to time with you and the Council the form of the new records and, as many of these will soon be completed and made over to the State, it may be convenient to note here the documents of which each settlement record is composed

They are in order —

- 1 *Village map*—Shajra showing all topographical details and classifications of soil
- 2 *Register of fields*—Showing for each field, area, linear dimensions, soils, owner, cultivator, class of land, rent (if any) paid, irrigation (if any), etc
3. *Geneological tree or Shajra nasab*—of owners with details of tenures and shares
- 4 *Khevat Khatoni or Jamabandi*—Giving details of each proprietary and tenancy holding, with number of fields, area, class of soil, length of cultivation, rent paid, jumra now fixed
- 5 *Statement of wells*—Showing the history of each irrigation well, the shares in ownership and irrigation, the fields irrigated, method of irrigation, etc
- 6 *Statement of gardens*—With necessary details
7. *Statement of Masifs or revenue-free grants*—Showing the area as now determined after special enquiry, shares, conditions of the grant with reference to the sanad or authority for it
- 8 *Wajib ul-az or administration paper*—Describing the internal management of the estate, with reference to the tenure, the lambardars and their shares, customs as to inheritance, transfer of property, tenant right, village menials, irrigation, partition, etc
- 9 *Register of mutations*—Showing all cases of transfer of property by inheritance, transfer, etc, brought on record at settlement and the orders passed on each
- 10 *Register of Disputes*—(Fard Tasliq) other than in (9) brought to light during settlement operations and summarily disposed of.
- 11 *Orders of Settlement Commissioner fixing the new assessment*—The instalments by which it is to be paid, dates of payment, etc This is signed or sealed by the lambardar as representing the village community
- 12 *Summary of the order of the Settlement Superintendent*—Fixing the method of distribution of the revenue (bach) over holdings and also showing how the old arrears, where realisable, are to be realised
- 13 *Final proceeding*—Showing when operations were begun and completed, under whose order, etc. To these are added two purely formal documents *

All the above are bound into one volume with the exception of (1) and (3), the Field map and Shajra Nasab, which can more conveniently be placed in a

* (1) An ind x

(2) A list of all authorised amendments or additions in the above documents.

pocket in the cover, and (9) and (10), which being supplementary to the Settlement Record, are bound up in a separate volume. The complete Urdu copy will be filed in the Revenue Office (mal sad), while the Hindi copy will remain with the Patwari. Besides the above, a separate book file, showing the distribution over holdings, is prepared, and the Paid Bich is made out in triplicate, the Urdu copy being kept with the original file, while one copy in Hindi is filed in the tahsil for reference, another given to the Patwari.

The form of the Record as above described is based on that in vogue in the Panjab, with some alterations to meet local requirements, and I think includes everything bearing on the rights and liabilities of each member of the village community.

I think I may confidently claim for the records so far prepared a very high degree of accuracy, and for this the credit is due to the Superintendents, who have worked indefatigably, and who have generally been well assisted by the Sadai Munsams and Munsams.

EXTENT OF MUTATION WORK

5 To illustrate the enormous amount of labour involved in bringing the old records up to date, I will quote the number of cases for disposal during the year under the single head of mutations, *i.e.*, changes in proprietary or occupancy right owing to inheritance, transfer of various kinds, errors in the previous records, etc. —

CIRCLE	ATTESTED BY			Balance outstanding
	Sadar Munsam	Tahsildar	Superintendent	
I	6,224	490	4,256	2,509
II	3,129	1,056	4,483	18
III	11,092	444	1,568	3,015
TOTAL	20,445	1,990	10,307	5,542

Thus, over 37,500 cases of this class alone came up for disposal within the year, of which over 32,000 have already been disposed of. This is a branch of work in which considerable assistance was expected from the Tahsildars, and orders were issued by the Council to this effect, but the above figures show that not more than 6 per cent of the cases have been taken up by the Tahsildars, with a few exceptions—among which I may mention the Tahsildar of Ramgarh and to a less extent the Tahsildars of Govindgarh, Kishengarh and Rajgarh—the remaining Tahsildars have rendered very little assistance in settlement matters, and have not shown that willingness to co-operate with the settlement establishment that might be expected. As the revenue work must be carried on by them, after the close of settlement, on the lines now laid down, I think their hearty co-operation to help on the work and to acquire a knowledge of the system should be insisted upon.

CASE WORK DISPOSED OF

6 The Settlement Department is now with immense labour not only endeavouring to form a complete and correct record—a task rendered more difficult by the failure of the State Revenue Department in past years to keep things up to date—but is also burdened with the task of tackling the hundreds—I might even say thousands—of pending judicial cases regarding biswadari, lambardari and tenancy rights, partition, etc., etc., some of which have been pending since last settlement and been pickforked about from one Court to another since then. This work is really outside the settlement, but if not taken in hand now, the new records would be so far incomplete, and the legacy of arrears would probably go on accumulating till next settlement.

It is therefore all the more urgent that the State should reorganise its Revenue administration which is at present too weak to cope with the normal amount of work, so as to prevent things falling back into their old groove, and I am happy to know that the Political Agent and Council have this matter under consideration. The enormous amount of case work (excluding mafis)

is shown in columns 41 to 51 of the statement, the heading figures from which are extracted below —

Circle	Total for disposal	Disposed	Pending
I	1,215	1,009	209
II	1,702	1,572	130
III	853	504	179

The pending file is now fairly low in all circles, and most of the cases will be disposed of during the hot weather. Not many new cases are likely to be instituted, except in the three tahsils of Alwar, Chinagari, and Bansu, which have only recently been taken up. The case work of my own office is shown in Statement No 2. During the year 150 original cases were disposed of by me and 160 mafi files. The heaviest part of my judicial work is, however, the disposal of appeals from the Superintendents' orders in cases relating to land. At the beginning of the year there were 130 appeals pending, and 301 were instituted during the year, 256 appeals were decided, leaving 175 still pending. Many of these cases are extremely long and intricate. I endeavour, as far as possible, to dispose of them on the spot when I am making my village inspections, and those which remain are taken up in the hot weather. The mafi investigation is now proceeding in all tahsils, 700 cases have already been investigated and sent up to me for orders, but owing to pressure of more urgent work I have hitherto been able to pass orders only on 160. The number of cases will probably amount to three or four thousand in all, and as no regular enquiry has yet been carried out in the State, it will be understood what an enormous burden of work this throws on the Settlement Department.

PREPARATION OF NEW RECORDS

7 I give below a table showing the progress made up to date with the preparation of the new record —

Total number of villages in the State		1,469	
		During the year	Total to date
1	Number in which Shajra Naskh and Khatons prepared	462	1,311
2	Khasra tip or field-to-field inspection completed	434	1,336
3	Attestation by { (1) Munsims	168	1,258
	{ (2) Sidr Munsims	515	1,142
	{ (3) Superintendent	553	1,071
4	Wajib-ul arz { Written up	442	648
	{ Attested by Superintendent	306	309
5	Chalkbands completed	699	1,369
6	Assessment statements prepared	613	1,052
7	Village Note books written up	853	1,052
8	Statement B prepared showing assessment by villages		427
9	Tracing of village maps on cloth for fair copy of record	738	848
10	Field maps checked with khasra	512	512
11	Colouring and marking of chalks on field maps	705	705
12	New assessment of villages announced	427	427
13	Distribution of new assessment	427	427
14	Preparation and fairing of new records—		
	Khasra { Hindi	676	616
	{ Urdu	633	633
	Shajra Naskh { Hindi	646	646
	{ Urdu	463	463
	Wajib ul-arz { Hindi	72	72
	{ Urdu	143	143
	Khewat Khatoni { Hindi	643	683
	{ Urdu	619	619

The case work and the disposal of mutations have been separately referred to. The above figures show a very steady and rapid progress in every branch of the work.

PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS

8 At the beginning of the year the Patwaris of the three tahsils of Alwar, Thanagazi and Bansui were put through a course of instruction as a preliminary to the settlement work which was begun in these tahsils in October. In the remaining tahsils no special instruction was given, as the Patwaris were steadily engaged in settlement work, which is in itself a course of practical training. The efficiency of the Patwaris, as a body, has no doubt been immensely improved by the settlement operations, but there are many who were too old or too indolent to learn, and these are being gradually weeded out.

As an encouragement to the deserving Patwaris of the four reassessed tahsils, a sum of over Rs. 2,000 was, with the sanction of the Council, distributed to them in rewards out of the income from mutation fees, and a scheme for grading the Patwaris according to their efficiency and raising their pay is now under consideration. The average pay at present is only Rs. 5—8 per mensem, which is not enough to attract men of even the very moderate attainment required. The scheme, which I am about to propose, will slightly reduce the number and raise the pay to an average of about Rs. 7—8 per mensem.

The Kanungo agency is more unsatisfactory and will be more difficult to reorganise owing to the hereditary system with vested interests in the mafi grants, which are the main source of remuneration. We are encouraging the most promising of the hereditary Kanungos to take up posts in the Settlement, which will ensure an efficient training. I hope during the year to take up the question as a whole and devise a working system in consultation with the Political Agent and the Council.

The hereditary Kanungos have a great advantage in their intimate local knowledge of their parganas, but unfortunately few of them have hitherto combined with that a knowledge of the system on which the revenue administration is to be carried on and the new records to be maintained.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

9 Besides the ordinary Settlement duties alluded to, the Settlement establishment was also employed during the year in the demarcation of the State fuel and fodder preserves and grazing areas. In the tahsil of Alwar, Thanagazi and Rajgarh, the State Rund and Banni departments are in possession of enormous areas of hills and jungles. This leads to continual friction with the adjoining zamindars, and complaints of trespass and mischief on one side, charges of encroachment and extortion on the other, are very common.

The result is harassing to the people, and brings some odium on the State. In Rajgarh I found that large areas adjoining the State preserves had been allowed to run out of cultivation owing to these disputes, in which it is difficult to determine who is at fault.

Accordingly during the year, under the orders of the Political Agent and Council, a Committee, with Rao Bahadur Munshi Bihokand Dass as President, the Settlement Superintendent, Tahsildar and the officers in charge of the Rund and Banni Departments, as members, was appointed to make a local enquiry and pass orders as to the future boundary in each case. The work was of a most difficult and delicate nature, involving great physical exertion and a careful consideration of conflicting interests, but, owing to the tact and ability of the President, it has been carried out with marked success. The proposals of the Committee, in all but a few cases which have still to be taken up, are now before the Political Agent, and, if given effect to, will, I am confident, largely remove the most serious grievances of the people, while at the same time causing no appreciable loss to the State. The State administration has wisely recognised the advantage of being able to give a concession to the people with one hand, when their burdens are being added to by the other owing to re-assessment, and the zamindars, I think, fully appreciate the consideration shown to them.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENATIONS

10 During the year rules have been framed by the Political Agent and Council on lines suggested in the Assessment Report of the Eastern Tahsils, and approved by the Government of India, for the restriction of alienation of proprietary and occupancy right. The object of these rules is to prevent alienation of agricultural land to the trading and money-lending classes, while allowing for its free transfer among agricultural members of the village.

community in the first instance, and after them to other agriculturists. These rules will, I am confident, if carefully enforced, check the expropriation of agriculturists by the money-lending classes which was beginning to appear in some parts of the State, specially in those adjoining British territory. So far from regarding these rules, which are in accordance with the ancient custom of the State, as a mutation of their rights, the zamindars have been quick to appreciate the advantage of this safeguard which will help to maintain them in the possession of their ancestral acres. I think the Alwar Darbar may now claim with pride that, while the rights of the zamindars are as freely recognised and as carefully protected as in British territory and are far more secure than in any Native State of which I have any knowledge, it has at the same time provided this safeguard against expropriation.

EXPENDITURE

11 Statement No 3 shows the expenditure for the year and the total up to date. Up to 1st March 1898 the expenditure had been Rs 2,02,698-5-7, and from that date up to 28th February 1899 the expenditure has been Rs 75,197-8-2, making a total up to date of Rs 2,77,895-13-9. As you are aware, a lot of money was wasted in the early stages of the settlement before you introduced a proper system in 1896, but since then I think we may claim that, considering the amount of work got through and the importance of the interests involved, both from the State and the people's point of view, the expenditure has been moderate. I hope to complete the settlement at a total cost of about 4 lakhs, which is what the settlement of a Punjab district with a revenue of 10 lakhs costs, while our land revenue is even now over 20 lakhs. With proper supervision the cost would not have exceeded three lakhs. Against this expenditure the income from mutation fees and other sources (Statement IV), amounting to Rs 8,514-1-6, should be set off.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS

12 All the Superintendents have worked splendidly during the year, and have given me complete satisfaction. The labour which they have bestowed to their duties will appear from the number of days they have spent on tour,

viz —

Munshi Gauri Shankar,	32 days	out of 10 months
„ Amai Singh,	257 days	} out of 365
„ Ralla Ram,	280 days	

In fact, they have spent all the cold weather and most of the hot in tour, and you can imagine what this means in Alwar where there are no rest-houses, and in the hot weather they had to put up in tents or utilise the very rough accommodation met with in the villages.

Munshi Gauri Shankar prepared an excellent report in vernacular on the Kishangarh Tahsil, and Munshi Amai Singh an equally valuable report on the Ramgarh, Gormdgarh, and Lachmangarh Tahsils, which I assessed last year. The faired copies of these will be put on record in the Council or Mal sadar, and will be valuable for future reference. This year all the Superintendents will furnish me with reports translated into English of the five tahsils which I am about to assess, and my assessment report will be based largely on their reports this year as it was last.

I think the State is fortunate in having secured the services of men whose work in every branch shows zeal, capacity, and integrity, and I trust that the Political Agent and Council will mark their appreciation of these qualities in the way I have separately recommended. The original reports of the Superintendents on the work done are forwarded herewith for perusal and favour of return when done with. Of the Sadar Munsims, Mohamed Hussen in Kishangarh, Nannu Singh in Thigar, Lachman Dass in Kathumai, Kishan Singh in Lachmangarh, and Nabi Baksh in Behror have worked best all round.

13 In conclusion, I have to offer my very sincere acknowledgments to yourself and the Council for the hearty and complete co-operation accorded to me in every stage of the work, for the promptness and thoroughness with which all references have been disposed of, and the fair and equitable spirit shown in taking into consideration not only the immediate interests of the State, but the ultimate welfare of the zamindars.

No 2.

Statement of case work done in the Settlement Commissioner's Court, March 1898 to 28th February 1899

Particulars	Nature	Pending at the close of the last year	Instituted during the year	Total.	Decided	Returned for further enquiry	Pending	REMARKS
Boundary disputes	.	10	12	22	14	7	1	
Lambardari "	.	1	12	13	13		1	
Biswadari "	.	2	29	31	27	4	1	
Other "	.	7	31	40	31	9	.	
Partition	.	2	5	7	6	1		
Changes of revenue	.	1	60	61	59	2		
	TOTAL	23	151	174	160	24	3	
Mais	.	359	341	700	160		540	{ 297 pending 243 returned
Appeals Circle I	.	83	142	225	146		79	
" II	.	38	65	103	69		61	
" III	.	7	60	67	37		30	
Malsadar	.	2	4	6	4		2	
	TOTAL	130	301	431	256		175	
	TOTAL DECIDED				566			

M F O'DWYER, ICS,
Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur

III.—JUDICIAL—

1 Revenue fees . . .	4,000	10,153	6,153	10,000
2 Civil Court fees . .	20,000	23,051	3,051	24,100
3 Stamps	10,000	15,083	985	16,100
4 Fines	11,000	11,947	2,053	10,900
5 Sale of unclaimed property .	300	60	231	100
6 Jailbana	6,000	6,145	445	5,800
7 Jail	3,300	4,321	1,021	4,800
	63,000	71,971	2,284	71,900

IV.—EXCISE—

1 Akkari	12,600	10,505	2,094	12,600
2 Druha	10,400	10,975	575	10,100
	33,000	21,481	2,094	23,000

V.—SALT TREATY PAYMENT

	1,25,000	1,25,000		1,25,000
Carried over	23,01,800	23,01,304	25,049	24,563
				24,10,050

VII.—PALACE EXPENDITURE—

1 Kitchen	13,000	16,983		13,000
2 Mithi Raola	24,000	31,000		24,000
3 Khanna, Cholas . . .	28,000	28,477		28,000
4 Pootin Khana	10,500	10,161	30	10,600
5 To ha Khana	28,000	50,091		28,000
6 Labray	2,600	2,792		2,600
7 Inki Khana	5,000	5,915		5,000
8 Mushal Khana	7,600	575	125	6,000
9 Ymoutry	2,000	1,793	203	1,900
10 Ratan Khana	1,800	1,282	518	1,500
11 Wrestlers	500	516		500
12 Ice pits	1,450	1,422		1,450
13 Miscellaneous			28	
	...	4,000	..	4,000

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA TO AJMERGARH

	1,17,550	1,62,326	918	45,604
				1,20,350

VIII.—STABLES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—

1 Khana Tavala	61,500	56,552	5,249	47,100
2 Pong Khana	32,600	31,859		12,500
3 Bre ding Stud	31,000	10,089		26,300
4 Horae bet de	27,000	26,055	915	21,100
5 Horse Dispensary (Civil)	3,600	2,753	817	1,100
6 Elephants	34,600	43,239		31,000
7 Bath Khana	31,700	32,009	2,691	31,700
8 Cart	16,000	13,575	1,425	11,000
9 Camels	24,000	22,069	1,901	23,000
	2,67,300	2,71,408	13,637	2,42,300

IX.—IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—

1 Staff Office	0 000	8 909	91	8,600
2—(a) Cavalry	2,70,000	2,53,437	17,563	2,08,000
(b) Transport	43,500	3,111	7,356	35,000
(c) Ho pital	3,000	3,057	367	3,000
(d) Comd. Fund	4 000	1,053	61	1,000
(e) Pensioners	600	682	81	700
	3,20,400	2,65,973	24,919	2,53,200

Carried over	12,92,550	13,11,840	54,977	71,937
				1,218 9-0

XII — INTEREST —

1	On Government Papers	1,81,000	1,81,077	77	1,81,100
2	On Advances	2,000	6,416	3,416	2,000
3	On arrears of Land Revenue	1,000	5,122	4,123	2,000
		1,87,000	1,94,615	7,615	1,88,100

XI -- PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--

1	Buildings	1,67,000	1,25,762	41,238	1,99,500
2	Roads	46,000	43,191	3,310	18,800
3	Bunds	13,700	1,215	13,155	16,100
4	Workshops	30,150	41,989		90,900
5	Establishment	31,150	29,833	5,114	12,500
6	Miscellaneous	20,000	20,573		10,000

XII - NAZOL

XII — MAZOUZ	9,600	2,058	812	3,000
XIII — COMMISSARIAT	7,700	8,171	171	8,100

XIV—TENT AND CLOTHING—

1 Tent and clothing	30 000	22 047	7 353	30 500
2 Farash Khanna	20 000	19 651	5 119	5 000

—WONKOP—

1	Chayper Brndt	•	10,000	7 315	2 035	8 000
2	Garth Kaplan		3,000	3,030	70	3,000
3	B ₂ ar	•	13,000	13,004		13,100

XVI—POST OFFICES

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
XVII—SCHOOLS	11,500	41,500	044	044	044	14,500

XVIII—CIVIL HOSPITALS

XIV—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS	1,00,000	92,836	7,164	90,000
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XX—GIFTS AND REWARDS—

1. On Marriages	3,000	2,100	810	3,000
2. On Deaths	2,000	2,917	017	2,000
3. Other rewards	•	12,511	9,511	5,000

	8,000	17,921	840	10,161	10,000
Carried over	27,40,900	27,92,998	26,668	79,366	27,66,850
	24,75,050	24,10,109	1,72,762	98,831	24,09,930
Carried over					

A SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	1,63,000	1,43,800	19,200	.	2,83,000
B EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION OF DIAMOND JUBILEE		4,926			1,926
C EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MARRIAGE	2,50,000	2,05,083	44,918	.	.

TOTAL OF A, B, C	4,13,000	3,53,808	64,118	4,026	2,80,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	31,27,650	30,28,804	2,64,175	1,60,329	29,09,670

XXIV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT CLOSE OF
CIVIL YEAR—

1 Government Promissory Notes	52,55,800	52,55,800			52,55,800
2 Bank Deposits	31,332	40,000	31,332		60,000
3 Cash in Fort					
4 Cash in Treasury	8,35,552	6,36,288	8,35,552	.	7,00,214
		50,32,079	61,22,884	.	60,25,014
GRAND TOTAL	90,50,688	91,16,189			89,31,584

XV.—BALANCE IN HAND AT THE COM-
PLETION OF THE YEAR—

1 Government Promissory Notes	52,55,800	52,55,800			52,55,800
2 Bank Deposit	73,674	73,674			73,674
3 Cash in Fort	5,00,000	5,00,000			5,00,000
4 Cash in Treasury	4,15,214	4,15,214			4,15,214
		62,71,688	62,71,688	.	61,22,684
GRAND TOTAL	90,50,688	91,16,488			89,31,584

ALWAR,

The 18th April 1899.

R H JENNINGS, Major,

Political Agent, Alwar.

BAIMOKUND DAS,
Member of Council

Appendix III.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Alwar for the years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99

[N B — The figures given represent the number of seers per rupee]

	1896-97						1897-98						1898-99					
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Malze	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Malze	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Malze
April	136	180	168	158	170	180	915	133		912	90	1012	150	252	273	213	200	214
May . .	1210	178	157	146	167	184	1014	142		99	914	118	1413	261	272	239	203	234
June . .	135	164	143	137	163	155	108	137	80	92	915	113	150	2314	249	228	203	227
July . .	132	1514	143	140	161	156	107	133	86	910	912	110	1415	237	2113	2212	109	234
August .	135	164	150	140	168	1514	110	131	112	105	813	1011	155	239	249	220	100	220
September .	1015	1214	139	115	1214	1314	105	140	110	123	88	127	153	2210	230	217	1813	231
October	84	914	1014	915	914	1110	112	1612	147	162	913	1510	158	228	230	202	1912	221
November	83	910	1011	98	911	111	1011	182	1913	190	112	814	158	228	230	202	1913	221
December	85	910	104	97	915	10	118	213	236	214	1114	2111	1311	233	213	214	219	234
January	810	105	109	914	1010	110	113	209	244	222	120	226	1511	2314	2312	2210	2211	249
February .	88	104	100	915	1015	1012	116	2114	242	2215	121	230	160	237	254	217	2112	2412
March .	86	1012	912	911	911	1012	1213	2314	2514	2410	167	234	1414	224	239	2011	1814	215
Year	109	131	1215	1114	130	139	1015	165	139	159	1013	167	155	236	216	2114	203	2215

ALWAR, }
The 1st April 1899

R. H. JENNINGS, Major,
Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No 534-G, dated Kotah, the 8th April 1899

From—MAJOR W STEWART, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1898-99

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS

Captain W O. R Stratton held charge of the Agency till 17th March 1899, when I took up the appointment on his proceeding on privilege leave.

POLITICAL AGENTS TOUR

In December last Captain Stratton visited the Broom Settlement at Arandkheia, regarding which a separate report has been submitted.

The Political Agent also accompanied the Maharao on tour in December and January, and he was present at Jhalapatan in February on the occasion of the Chief of the new State of Jhalawar being invested with ruling powers by the Agent to the Governor General

ADMINISTRATION

There is no change in the method of administration. The Maharao's conduct of affairs has been satisfactory, special credit is due to His Highness and to the Diwan, Rai Bahadur Chobey Raghu Nath Dass, for the manner in which the important and delicate work of transfer of Jhalawar territory to Kotah was carried out

VISITS

His Highness the Maharao visited Mount Abu in May and returned to Kotah in June. He also proceeded to Nasrabad in November and to Umballa in March to compete in the Polo Tournaments at those places, being accompanied in both cases by the Political Agent

The Agent to the Governor-General and his staff visited Kotah in January. His Highness the Maharao and the Political Agent accompanied the party to the Darra on their departure for Jhalawar

NOTABLE EVENTS

The only event of importance during the year was the restoration of certain Jhalawar tracts to Kotah, *vide* remark under this head in last year's report. Since June 1897, the details of this scheme had been under consideration. The actual transfer of territory took place with effect from the 1st January 1899. The area of the districts in question amounts to about 2,500 square miles, and the revenue is estimated at about 8 lakhs of rupees. The work of adding this large tract of country to the Kotah State was carried out without a hitch, and without interfering with the current administration.

FINANCE

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1897-98 (Sambat 1951) and Estimate for 1898-99 (Sambat 1955) (*vide* Appendix I) —

	Estimates for Sambat 1951 (1897-98)	Actuals for Sambat 1951 (1897-98)	Estimates for Sambat 1955 (1898-99)
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	24,30,175	23,25,927	24,36,175
Ordinary Expenditure	23,13,552	21,58,785	23,22,564
Extraordinary Expenditure . . . . .	.	4,08,464	.

* Out of Rs. 1,08,161, Rs. 373,454 were incurred on account of the Guna Baran Railway

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department grant for 1898-99 is Rs3,44,089

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual

The Pontoon bridge on the Cham bal River below Kotah City was opened in November last, to the great convenience of the public

RAILWAY

The amount expended by the Darbar on the construction of the Guna-Baran Railway up to the end of March last was Rs14,10,461

The railway has been opened for goods traffic from 1st March 1899. The railway will probably be opened for passenger and goods traffic to Baran by the 1st May 1899. Construction trains have been running for some time and have not only proved a great convenience, but have already attracted much trade.

During the winter a party of the Baran-Ajmer and Marwar Railway Survey have been at work in the State, examining the country from Baran to Kotah, and to the west and north-west of Kotah for possible railway routes.

COURTS

The Sadar Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III.

With a view to facilitating work in the Courts, the Darbar have given enhanced powers to certain officers as follows, viz —

	NEW POWER		OLD POWER	
	Imprisonments	Fine	Imprisonments	Fine
		R		R
Nazim, 2nd class	3 months	50	} 3 months	25
Nazim, 1st class	6 months	200		
Faujdar	2 years	500	1 year	200
Adalatman	7 years	1,000	3 years	500

This experiment has not been in force sufficiently long to judge of its practical advantage.

POLICE

It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences committed during the year under report show a considerable decrease, the total being 899 in 1898-99, 1,570 of last year. The decrease occurs mainly in petty cases of defamation, ~~of infanticide nor of poisoning~~ ^{of petty thefts, etc.} none of the ~~cases~~ ^{cases} were made by the Police.

The Police work appears to have been satisfactorily carried on.

EDUCATION

The total number of boys and girls attending the schools has risen this year from 1,490 to 1,967, this is due to the increase of 12 village schools in the Jhalawar Parganas restored to Kotah.

From the Kotah High School eight boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom three came out successful, out of the 13 boys sent up for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, 10 came out successful.

From the Nobles' School one boy was sent up for the Entrance Examination and he was successful. Out of eight boys sent up for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination four came out successful.

With the sanction of Government, the services of two Gymnastic Instructors from the 23rd Bombay Rifles were obtained for the boys of the Nobles' School

There are 10 boys at the Mayo College, Ajmer, receiving education at the expense of the State

Mr F L Reid, Principal of the Government College at Ajmer, inspected the Kotah Schools in December His report was on the whole very satisfactory. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to the valuable suggestions made by Mr. Reid

HEALTH

The general health of the people during the year has been good, and no epidemic of any kind has occurred.

Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in certain parts of India, several observation posts were established by the Darbar Up to date no case of plague has occurred within the limits of the State

RAINFALL AND CROPS

The total rainfall during the year was again below the average, being only 21 inches and 92 cents, and less even than the rainfall of the preceding year

For want of sufficient rain the tanks and wells did not fill, and the rice crop consequently suffered to a great extent In some parts the opium crop has been lost for want of water in the wells The kharif crop yielded an outturn varying from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee The rabi crop is expected to be only about 12 annas on account of the insufficiency of rain Prices of food-grain have continued normal Owing to the scarcity of grain in Northern Rajputana, there has been a very heavy export trade in wheat and jowar by the Nasirabad route Large quantities of grain have also been exported from Baran by the construction trains of the Guna-Baran Railway

THE WYLLIE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION, AND HORSE SHOW

The Horse Show was fairly successful, and certainly an improvement on last year's show But plague restrictions still interfered with merchants and dealers, and prevented many from attending The prospectus and prize list of the Horse Show were revised this year in accordance with the suggestions of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department

A falling off was noticeable in the number and quality of some of the Arts and Crafts Exhibits, particularly in the case of muslins, and no specimens of the excellent cotton cloth made at Baran appeared. The cause of this falling off is probably the want of purchasers, who were still fewer than last year

GENERAL

The Darbar have been obliged during the year to assume the management of the Balwan Kotri. This estate was in debt, and the Maharaja having proved himself incapable of retrieving his position, no other course was open to the Darbar

The Khatoli Kotri has had some trouble with the Gwalior authorities Seven villages in Gwalior territory belonging to the Kotri have been confiscated by the order of Maharaja Seindia, and given to the Ranawatji of Khatoli (*i e*, the widow of the late Chief of Khatoli), who is on bad terms with her adopted son This case forms the subject of separate correspondence

Owing to scarcity of grass and water in Northern Rajputana, large numbers of people from Marwar and Ajmer have visited this State bringing their cattle for the grazing

W STEWART, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat 1897-98 and Budget

No	PARTICULARS OF INCOME	Estimate of Sambat 1851 (1897-98)			Actuals of Sambat 1851 (1897-98)			Estimate of Sambat 1855 (1899-00)		
		R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p
1	Land Revenue { Current .	17,90,000	0	0	18,57,169	7	0	18,00,000	0	0
	{ Arrears	70,000	0	0	1,80,701	8	3	60,000	0	0
2	Kanungo Hucks .	9,500	0	0	9,604	14	6	9,500	0	0
3	Gardens	9,000	0	0	7,458	2	0	8,000	0	0
4	Forest .	50,000	0	0	56,798	5	9	52,000	0	0
5	Tribute . . .	50,000	0	0	52,088	4	6	50,000	0	0
6	Talbana .	1,000	0	0	904	3	0	1,000	0	0
7	Customs . . .	2,70,000	0	0	2,55,437	7	0	2,70,000	0	0
8	Abkari .	15,000	0	0	12,306	0	10	16,000	0	0
9	Mint .	1,500	0	0	2,402	4	6	1,500	0	0
10	Judicial { Fine	15,000	0	0	15,868	6	4	15,000	0	0
	{ Fees .	1,000	0	0	245	4	8	1,000	0	0
	{ Stamps .	25,000	0	0	31,601	8	0	30,000	0	0
11	Postal . . .	1,000	0	0	813	3	0	1,000	0	0
12	Advances { Takavi . . .	12,000	0	0	13,652	4	1	12,000	0	0
	{ Miscellaneous	8,000	0	0	6,249	0	6	8,000	0	0
13	Savings of pay, etc .	16,000	0	0	25,984	7	6	20,000	0	0
14	Jail .	2,000	0	0	2,612	8	3	2,000	0	0
15	Exchange and Interest .	15,000	0	0	6,965	15	8	10,000	0	0
16	Compensation in lieu of dues on salt .	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
17	Miscellaneous . . .	50,000	0	0	39,828	13	7	50,000	0	0
TOTAL		24,30,175	0	0	25,25,927	0	11	24,36,175	0	0
Balance on 31st July 1897 . . .					15,06,164	2	3			
GRAND TOTAL					41,23,391	3	2			

IX I

year 1954 (from 1st August 1897 to 31st July 1898) with the columns of the Estimates of Estimates for 1898-99

No	PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate of Sambhar 1897-98			Actual of Sambhar 1897-98			Estimate of Sambhar 1898-99		
		R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p
1	Tribute to British Government	3,81,720	0	0	3,81,720	0	0	3,81,720	0	0
2	Do to Jaipur	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0
		81,600	0	0	94,504	15	0	86,100	0	0
3	His Highness the Maharao	21,960	0	0	21,179	4	1	26,844	0	0
	Personal Allowance of His Highness	30,000	0	0	27,500	0	0	30,000	0	0
	His Highness' Personal Allowance									
	Others with Den Zemanah	16,390	0	0	16,716	4	1	17,778	0	0
4	Mahakma Khas	2,481	0	0	23,600	11	4	25,852	0	0
5	Political Agency	33,966	0	0	29,316	9	4	39,660	0	0
		21,260	0	0	21,022	15	4	26,618	0	0
6	Revenue	7,748	0	0	7,160	12	10	7,728	0	0
	(1) Mel Sadar	1,22,560	0	0	1,25,200	11	11	1,29,832	0	0
	(2) Irrigation	550	0	0	49,002	10	0	5,000	0	0
	(3) Nizamats	3,500	0	0	2,961	13	9	3,500	0	0
	(4) Chhut	13,492	0	0	13,407	12	6	14,352	0	0
	(5) Kanungo Hucks	1,073	0	0	1,072	6	0	1,073	0	0
7	Forest Conservancy	3,708	0	0	1,065	5	0	10,037	0	0
	Tree Fences along road side	5,234	0	0	5,824	10	0			
	Shikargah	20,321	0	0	20,383	13	9	20,193	0	0
	Chirya Khana	1,871	0	0	4,420	1	2	1,491	0	0
8	Customs	9,077	0	0	9,034	13	7	9,161	0	0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,915	0	0	5,990	16	7	5,261	0	0
10	Ilah (Audit)	4,127	0	0	4,521	2	3	4,427	0	0
11	Treasury	1,213	0	0	1,314	10	0	1,213	0	0
12	Ambar (Commissionariat)	4,318	0	0	5,698	14	11	4,073	0	0
13	Mint									
	(1) Hakim Kathmana and Office Establishment	53,519	12	3	81,091	19	0	53,994	0	0
	(2) Ray Stable	9,235	3	9	12,318	1	8	37,739	0	0
	(3) Polo	17,873	0	0	22,418	6	3	17,873	0	0
	(4) Elephants	13,093	0	0	17,380	0	6	12,667	0	0
	(5) Bullocks	8,263	0	0	6,122	10	10	8,918	0	0
	(6) Camels	9,923	0	0	12,350	13	8	10,413	0	0
	(7) Farra-hkhana	1,000	0	0	1,190	9	0	880	0	0
	(8) Bagar (wood and grass)	1,753	0	0	1,627	15	6	1,021	0	0
	(9) Nagai Khana	6,255	0	0	6,211	9	2	6,915	0	0
	(1) Appellate Court	4,317	0	0	4,317	0	0	4,383	0	0
	(2) Civil Court	4,332	0	0	4,627	0	6	4,162	0	0
	(3) Criminal Court	13,616	0	0	16,997	5	1	11,198	0	0
	(4) City Police	26,991	0	0	26,676	2	1	21,978	0	0
	(5) Thanas and General Superintendent, Police									
	(6) Snmps	1,200	0	0	1,935	15	11	1,200	0	0
	Office Establishment	7,110	0	0	7,034	7	0	7,932	0	0
	Artillery	57,815	0	0	89,276	5	11	59,491	0	0
	Fort Garrisons	30,623	0	0	29,010	9	8	15,119	0	0
	Regular Cavalry	75,576	0	0	83,720	10	3	75,676	0	0
	Irregular "	31,116	0	0	37,729	11	0	31,596	0	0
	Regular Infantry	66,948	0	0	63,197	1	0	67,398	0	0
	Irregular "	1,64,393	0	0	1,52,136	2	0	1,42,387	0	0
17	Pensions	11,997	0	0	11,997	0	0	11,436	0	0
18	Public Works	3,69,994	0	0	3,89,186	7	6	3,41,489	0	0
19	Jails	17,587	0	0	23,437	15	9	17,587	0	0
20	Gardens	23,213	0	0	21,950	19	0	21,532	0	0
21	Vakils	7,180	0	0	6,197	9	9	7,125	0	0
22	Charity	1,15,489	0	0	1,45,013	3	6	1,41,008	0	0
23	Festivals	15,180	0	0	16,010	11	6	15,160	0	0
	Marriages	5,500	0	0	1,191	0	6	6,500	0	0
	Denths	4,100	0	0	756	1	6	4,000	0	0
	Rewards	3,500	0	0	3,502	11	6	3,500	0	0
	Guests	2,000	0	0	9,586	6	6	4,000	0	0
24	Gifts and Rewards	12,168	0	0	12,342	5	8	12,090	0	0
25	Stationery	500	0	0				500	0	0
26	Advance	500	0	0	19,378	0	6	500	0	0
	Talavi									
	Miscellaneous	22,193	0	0	21,593	6	8	21,839	0	0
27	Schools	37,570	0	0	29,163	15	5	38,838	0	0
28	Medical	1,100	0	0	1,314	4	4	1,060	0	0
29	Exchange and Interest	2,020	0	0	2,262	0	0	2,322	0	0
30	Izlat-hair Establishment	2,500	0	0	1,562	10	8	2,500	0	0
31	Refund of deposits, etc	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
32	Compensation to Kotli Chief on account of salt	8,000	0	0	8,165	15	7	8,000	0	0
33	Miscellaneous	50,000	0	0	50,775	0	7	50,000	0	0
	Travelling Allowance									
	Others	10,000	0	0	11,228	13	11	10,000	0	0
34	Sarat relating of tiled roof and repairing and making chokeys	7,052	0	0	7,406	1	0	8,732	0	0
35	Mavo College	5,602	0	0	6,643	10	7	5,892	0	0
36	Band Establishment									
37	Guna and Baran Railway, Kotah				40,164	0	0			
TOTAL		23,19,551	13	0	28,72,219	6	3	23,22,568	13	0
Balance in hand on 31st July 1898					12,25,141	12	11			
GRAND TOTAL					11,22,391	8	2			

Appendix II.
Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

Description of cases	Pending on 31st March 1898	Instituted	Totals	Disposition of				Total	Remarks	
				Decreed	Dismissed	Compromised	Struck off			
SADAR CIVIL COURT										
R5,000										
Suits exceeding	3	20	23	16	1		1	18	6	
" 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	6	14	20	36	1		2	44	0	
" 300 " " 1,000	18	639	657	511	43	2	14	613	11	
Suits not exceeding " 300						45				
TOTAL.	27	703	730	593	48	17	17	705	25	
NAPUR's COURTS										
Suits not exceeding R 100	101	569	670	389	43	63	73	568	102	
GRAND TOTAL	128	1,272	1,400	1,082	91	110	90	1,273	127	

Appendix III.
Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

Description of cases	Pending on 31st March 1893	Instituted	Total	Disposed of			Total	Pending on 31st March 1894	Remarks
				Confirmed	Revised	Modified			
Criminal cases received for confirmation		155	155	74	23	59	155		
Criminal Appeals	9	115	124	61	32	29	122	2	
TOTAL	9	270	279	135	54	88	277	2	
CIVIL CASES—APPEALS									
R5,000									
Cases exceeding	4	5	9	2	3	2	7	2	
" 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	6	15	21	7	5	8	20	1	
" " " 1,000	5	136	141	66	39	35	140	1	
Cases not exceeding , 300									
TOTAL	15	156	171	75	47	45	167	4	
GRAND TOTAL	24	426	450	210	101	133	444	6	

Appendix IV
Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899

No	Crimes	Number of cases reported or taken on file during the year 1898	Total	Cases disposed of	Cases pending at 31st March 1899	Number of cases in which found guilty	Arrested	Punished	Acquitted	Number of persons	Amount of property plus fines	Number of cattle stolen	Value of property recovered	Number of cattle recovered
1	Murder	1	1	1		1	1	2	2					
2	Guilty homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	1		1	3	5	1	1				
3	Attempt to murder	1	1	1		1	2	6	2	3				
4	Dakaiti	13	13	11	2	5	5	35	16	7	12	3,939 12 6	40	74 10 31
5	Robbery	10	10	10		2	2	6	3	3		316 0 0	114	6 0 0
6	Theft { cattle other	21	20	26		16	16	34	22	12		255		253
		1	139	130	3	107	289	185	104		17,399 1 0		10,100 1 6	
7	Infanticide													
8	Thugi													
9	Causing hurt by means of poison, &c., with intent to commit offence	1	1	1		1	1	9	1	8				
10	Grievous hurt	23	23	28		21	43	29	14					
11	Abduction	17	17	17		19	82	27	55					
12	Buying and disposing of stolen property	14	14	14		7	23	15	8					
13	Arson	1	1	4		1	1	1	1					
14	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	18	607	607	18	512	761	919	143					
15	Other crimes	60	899	919	63	347	1,205	625	658	13	21,653 0 6	109	10,170 5 6	36
	TOTAL													

KOTAH,
The 8th April 1899

W. SIEWART, Major,
Political Agent, Feroke and Indragar

(8)

JHALAWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT

No 535G, dated Kotah, the 8th April 1899.

From—MAJOR W STEWART, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit the report upon the administration of the Jhalawar State for the year 1898-99

Captain C A. Kemball held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

RAINFALL

The following figures represent the rainfall from 1st January 1898 to 31st December 1898 —

Chooni Jhalrapatan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.10 inches
Patan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29 11 "
Iklehra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28 20 "
Chupa Barod	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33 67 "
Gangdhar (Chowmahla)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 31 "
Pichprahi ( " )	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 32 "
Awai ( " )	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not available
Shahabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28 12 inches

CROPS

The rabi crop was on the whole an average one, and the kharif crop was fairly good

ADMINISTRATION

The matter of chief importance which occurred during the year was the transfer to the Kotah State of the tracts which the Government of India had decided to restore to Kotah owing to the deposition of the *ex*-Maharaj Rana Zahm Singh. All arrangements having been completed, the transfer was carried into effect on the 1st January 1899, on which date the New State of Jhalawar, which was formed in order to make provision for the family to which the first Rajana Zahm Singh belonged and for those Sirdars and others of Jhalawar whose allegiance it was considered undesirable to transfer to Kotah, was brought into existence. The new State of Jhalawar consists of the four Parganas which comprise the district known as the Chowmahla, the Patan Tahsil, which includes the town of Patan, and the Chaoni, and the southern portion of the Suket Tahsil. The remaining Tahsils of the Jhalawar State now form an integral part of Kotah territory. On the 6th February 1899, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawan Singh was installed by the Agent to the Governor General, who visited Jhalrapatan for this purpose, as ruler of the new State, and was at the same time invested with powers. On this date, therefore, the Political Agent relinquished the administration of the State. His Highness the Raj Rana has been given a salute of 11 guns.

COURTS OF WARDS

The Estate of Sarthal remained in charge of the Manager, Munna Lal, under the supervision of the Diwan. The Estate being situated in the Tahsils of Chupa Barod and Manohar Thana, its management was transferred to the Kotah State, along with the said Tahsils.

COURTS

The Judges of the Judicial (Appellate, Civil and Criminal) Courts remained the same as last year till the 31st December 1898, when the Appellate Court was abolished, and one of the two Judges pensioned, and the other transferred to Kotah. Maulvi Inayat Husain, Magistrate, was also transferred to Kotah, and the Naib Hakim of Diwan Court, Lala Salig Ram, was pensioned. The following working of the Courts refers to the 12 months from the 1st March 1898 to the 25th February 1899.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 877 *newly* filed suits, in addition to 101 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 978, the sums involved amounting to Rs 98,400-12-0¹. Of this number 927, involving Rs 1,532-11-0¹, were disposed of during the year, leaving 51 pending on the 1st March 1899. The number of new suits instituted decreased by 37 as compared with the number of suits filed during the previous year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 619 applications for execution of decrees as against 512 of the last year.

The Appellate Court, on the Civil side, had before it in all 20 appeals, *viz*, 3 pending from the previous year, and 17 lodged during the year 1898-99, the value of property involved aggregating Rs 2,231-8-6. Out of this number 11 appeals for Rs 4,233-10-9 were disposed of, the decisions of the Subordinate Courts being upheld in eight cases, modified in two, and upset in one only.

The Tahsildars took up in all 475 (in the Chowmahla and Patan) cases including 65 pending from the previous year, of which 380 were disposed of. In 34 cases appeals were lodged, including five pending from the previous year. Out of these, the decisions of the Tahsildars were affirmed in 18, modified in 5, and upset in 7, and 4 cases remained undisposed of.

Two hundred and thirty-five applications for execution of decrees were filed in Tahsils, including those pending from the previous year, out of which 157 were disposed of and 78 remained pending.

CUSTOMS

This Department up to the 31st December 1898 was in charge of Seth Daulat Ram, and afterwards in that of Munna Lal.

The receipts for Sambat year 1954 were Rs 1,08,347 as against Rs 1,22,001 in 1953, while the expenses amounted to Rs 19,278 as against Rs 19,313 in 1953, showing a net decrease of Rs 13,589 from the preceding year. This decrease was mainly due to the diminished exportation of opium and grain. The Statement No 2 shows details of imports and exports for Sambat 1953 and Sambat 1954.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

This Department remained in charge of Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, till he was transferred to Kotah in January last. Since then it has remained under the Diwan.

The total estimated demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1954 was the same as that of the preceding year (no separate budget having been prepared for Sambat 1954), that is, Rs 13,22,233, while the actual collections were in Sambat 1954 Rs 12,90,401, as against Rs 12,51,564 in Sambat 1953. The increase is mainly due to the fact that most of the cesses are realized every second year only, and the year under report (Sambat 1954) was such a one.

The following revenue cases were instituted and disposed of during the year —

Pending from the last year	.	.	.	997*
Instituted during the year	.	.	.	4,189
			TOTAL	5,186
Disposed of during the year	.			2,955
Pending at the end of the year	.	.		2,231

RANIS JAGIR

The jagirs of the two Ranis of the *ex-Chief* remained under the supervision of the Mal Sirdar (Revenue Department).

* Of the 9,405 cases pending at the end of the last year, 2,408 have been transferred to Kotah, and 997 remained for the new State.

ARMY.

Of the total number of the men in the Army, 851 have been transferred to Kotah, and 218 have been pensioned, and 612 remain in the new State, as shown below —

No	HEADS	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	TOTAL
1	New State	472	98	72	642
2	Kotah	647	149	55	851
3	Pension	207	12	29	248
	TOTAL	1,326	259	156	1,741

EDUCATION

The number of students under tuition at the Head-quarters High School and Tahsil schools (Patan and the Chowmahla) in 1898-99 was 413 There is also a guls' school at the Chaoni where 19 guls are taught

FINANCE

The Treasury closed on 28th February 1899 with a balance of R3,79,261 as against R3,85,406 on 28th February 1898, showing a decrease of R6,545 This is due to the fact that the first (Katik) instalment of revenue for Sambat 1955 for the transferred tracts went to Kotah, while all the expenses at the Head-quarters were met from the balance in the Treasury The State also owns Government paper to the value of six lakhs, of which paper to the value of one lakh was purchased during the year under report

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

This Department has remained under the charge of Mr R. H Tickell, State Engineer of Kotah and Jhalawar

In Sambat 1954, R1,93,651-0-8 were spent in the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department Report will be submitted separately.

JAIL

The average daily number of prisoners during 1898-99 was 176 87 as against 212 96 in 1897 98, while there were four deaths in 1898-99 as against five in 1897-98 The prisoners belonging to the transferred tracts have been sent to Kotah, and there only remain now about 80 prisoners in the Chaoni Jail of the new State

WALTERKRIT SABHA

During the year 1898-99 there were 109 marriages and 87 deaths among the Rajputs, as against 37 marriages and 60 deaths in the previous year Only two infringements of the rules were reported, of which due notice was taken by the Committee

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER

There is only one Jhalawar boy at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

W. STEWART, *Major,*

Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

No 1.

Statement giving a general view of the Criminal Statistics of the year, the working of the Police and Criminal Courts

OFFENCES	No of offences reported	No of cases in which arrest were made by the Police	No of persons arrested.	No of persons convicted	No of cases not decided by the Criminal Courts of the people concerned	No of persons acquitted and discharged	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							R a p	R a p
Murder	2 (3)	1	1	1	1			
Culpable homicide	0 (3)							
Dacoity	0 (6)							
Robbery	6 (8)	2	6	5	1	1	74 11 6	19 9 8
House breaking	68 (229)	22	35	23	5-3	12	10,584 14 0	1,091 3 9
Theft	45 (170)	22	40	24	6-1	16	3,102 1 0	967 14 6
Abortion	1 (1)	1	1	1				
Grievous hurt	15 (19)	12	16	9	1	7		
Rape	1 (2)	1	1			1		
Other offences	358 (500)	70	91	43	12	48		
TOTAL	496 (897)	131	191	106	26-4	86	13,761 11 3	2,078 11 9

The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for the last year
The present year's figures mainly concern Chownabla and Patan

KOTAH,
The 8th April 1899 }

W STEWART, Major,
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar

No 2

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhalawar State and of Patan City for 1898-99 compared with 1897-98

ARTICLES	JHALAWAR				PATAN CITY			
	IMPORT		EXPORT		IMPORT		EXPORT	
	Sambal 1897-98	Sambal 1898-99	Sambal 1897-98	Sambal 1898-99	Sambal 1897-98	Sambal 1898-99	Sambal 1897-98	Sambal 1898-99
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 Opium	6,612	3,561	5,803	4,224	6,584	3,512	3,510	2,738
2 Grain	97,685	2,32,136	1,33,532	46,961	40,122	71,893	13,743	9,065
3 Rice	1,414	2,652	478	567	387	1,092	228	269
4 Oil seeds	12,383	10,707	48,916	69,595	6,468	6,281	1,103	553
5 English and country cloth	9,421	8,661	4,228	4,532	3,944	3,504	2,422	2,817
6 Gota Kinari	8	4			2	2		
7 Gur	10,108	13,637	2,982	3,187	2,831	4,217	1,776	2,018
8 Sugar	11,672	12,861	4,670	5,729	8,328	9,371	4,225	5,056
9 Ghee	1,546	3,683	1,805	2,563	1,761	1,990	605	869
10 Kirona	21,434	15,794	16,220	10,341	10,687	10,331	5,668	5,500
11 Manihari	593	490	340	377	377	326	201	218
12 Gum	626	303	1,027	5,220	319	177	289	154
13 Al	6	4	327	180	6			
14 Cotton	1,106	1,038	4,609	4,934	222	80	138	81
15 Oil	624	525	3,606	2,868	512	402	1,171	678
16 Mohua	1,014	588	5,342	5,312	..	20	18	4
17 Fruits	7							
18 Tobacco	8,883	5,373	6,185	4,335	5,479	3,078	5,357	3,704
19 Made Tobacco	212	25	41					
20 Metal	762	675	558	568	619	584	486	494
21 Iron	570	300	3,547	2,481	340	205	2,328	1,859
TOTAL	1,58,981	3,16,067	2,43,997	1,71,013	58,553	1,17,868	43,277	36,077

KOTAH,
The 8th April 1899 }

W STEWART, Major,
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

of new water courses, during the year, offered greater facilities and the canal water was, no doubt, in great demand owing to scanty rainfall

LAND REVENUE

14 The demand was R8,14,971-9-0 against R7,71,388-13-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to some villages of the Zenana Sirdars being added to the Khalsa list during the year. Of the total demand, R7,32,934-1-6 or 89.93 per cent have been realized against 96.91 in the previous year. The decrease is ascribed to the bad harvest. Of the arrears of past years, amounting to R54,788-13-0, R22,523-15-9 have been realized. The irrigation demand was R10,060 8-6, of which R5,053-9-6 have been collected. The demand under "Abkari", "Excise", "Saltpetre," etc., amounted to R41,964-2-6 of which R41,119-3-0 have been recovered.

JUDICIAL

15 The following table exhibits the results of the working of the Courts during the year —

Courts	Cases	Pending on 31st March 1898	Instituted during the year	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending on 1st April 1899
His Highness the Maharaja's Court	Civil	2	58	60	53	7
	Criminal		5	5	3	2
	Revenue		1	1	1	.
State Council	Civil	9	154	163	148	15
	Criminal	3	101	104	102	2
	Revenue	7	18	25	19	6
Appellate Court	Civil	56	432	538	466	72
	Criminal	8	213	221	203	18
	Revenue	5	35	40	33	2
Nizamats on Appellate Side	Civil	30	343	373	349	24
	Criminal	7	132	139	134	5
	Revenue	2	58	60	55	5
Nizamats, Tahsils, Honorary Magistrates' Court and Revenue Office	Civil	450	3,833	4,283	4,054	229
	Criminal	33	2,005	2,038	1,972	66
	Revenue	308	1,167	1,475	1,120	355
	TOTAL	920	8,605	9,525	8,717	808

CRIMINAL CASES

16 There were 9,525 cases for disposal, of which 8,717 were decided and 808 were pending at the close of the year. The figures in the previous year were 7,814, 6,894 and 920. There were 3 cases of murder, 7 of daktari, and 63 of robbery, conviction was obtained in 39 out of 73 cases. One hundred and twenty-seven persons were concerned in them, of whom 51 have been convicted and sentenced. Two thousand and eighty criminal cases were instituted during the year, and 1,947 were disposed of. Conviction was obtained in 950 cases—3,732 persons were arrested, 1,415 were punished, 2,132 released, 7 absconded, 52 transferred, and 126 remained under trial. The average of convictions was 48.79 per cent as against 57.9 last year. Property to the value of R20,609-6-0 and 976 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen, and R6,989-3-6 and 609 head of cattle were recovered. The percentages of recoveries compared with last year are 33.91 and 62.39 against 47.7 and 74.7.

CIVIL CASES

17 There were 4,305 original suits and 1,112 appeals filed during the year. In 1897-98 the numbers were 3,084 and 676. In the Nizam's Court there were 366 appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates. Of these 190 cases were confirmed, 101 reversed, 51 modified, and 21 remained pending. In the Appellate Court there were 527 appeals. Of these the judgments of the Lower Courts were upheld in 316 cases, reversed in 93, and modified in 47, whilst 71 remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 159 appeals to the Council the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 112 cases, 25 were reversed, 7 modified, and 15 remained pending.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT

18 There were 111 cases for disposal in the Court of the Honorary Magistrates, of which 139 were disposed of during the year

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION

19 Two new hospitals were opened during the year, one at Bahadran on the 31d July, the other at Churu on the 1st October. The latter building is a spacious one, and has been placed in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeon, Pundit Ajudhia Pati, of the Imperial List, Panjab, whose services have been lent to the Darbar.

The outlying hospitals and dispensaries were inspected during the year by the Civil Surgeon of the State.

One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine in and 73,253 out patients were treated at the various hospitals during the year against 1,731 in and 78,708 out patients in the preceding year. The falling off in the number of out patients occurred chiefly at Bikaner and Sardarshahi and is ascribed to the healthy season, and the absence of famine stricken people, of whom there was a large number in 1897-98. The numbers of minor and major operations rose from 5,135 and 327 in 1897-98 to 5,335 and 514 in the year under report.

The following return gives the number and result of the vaccine operations performed during 1898-99 and in the five preceding years —

SEASON	Number of vaccinators	Total number of vaccinations	Ratio of successful claimed by vaccinators	Ratio of success in Native Superintendent Inspector Magistrate	Average cost per successful case		
					R	a.	p.
1893-94	15	22,313	99.49	99.01	0	1	0
1894-95	15 6	23,273	94.38	99.24	0	0	10½
1895-96	16 8	22,225	99.75	99.15	0	0	10
1896-97	17 3	26,971	99.71	99.35	0	1	1
1897-98	17 5	23,985	99.47	97.91	0	1	2
1898-99	18	26,543	99.07	98.97	0	1	8

There was no outbreak of small-pox during the year.

PLAGUE INSPECTION

20 The State has fortunately been free from plague as yet. The work of inspection at the Railway station at Bikaner is carried on regularly and satisfactorily, also all arrivals from infected areas are inspected and disinfected at the hospitals at Tahsils head-quarters before being permitted to enter any of the cities.

SANITATION

21 The prejudice against all sanitary arrangements referred to in last year's report is not now so strong, and is gradually subsiding. The system of trenches for night soil and other filth has produced good results, and the new drainage system for the Palace has considerably improved the atmosphere of the Court-yards. Increased attention is being paid to conservancy and lighting arrangements, and good work continues to be done by the Municipal Committee under the direction and supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

VITAL STATISTICS

22 The system of registering births and deaths, formerly confined to the Bikaner city and its suburbs, has recently been extended to all the Municipal towns in the State, and endeavours are being made to obtain reliable statistics in future.

PUBLIC HEALTH

23 The public health was good throughout the year, no outbreak of cholera or any other disease of an epidemic character having occurred.

JAILS

24 There were 642 prisoners in the State Jails on the 31st March 1899, against 669 on the corresponding date in 1898. The general health of the prisoners was excellent, the daily average of sick being 3.00 in the year under report against 1.95 in the preceding year.

The Bikaner Jail has fully maintained its reputation for health discipline and good work. The following points to which attention is drawn by Major Robinson, I M S, in his report, are deserving of special mention —

There were only 15 punishments during the year, *i e.*, 31.27 per thousand on average strength.

The death-rate was only 6.25 per thousand.

The net cost per head to the State was Rs 13-2-4 against Rs 26-5-9 in the preceding year.

The above figures compare most favourably with those of Government Jails in the North-Western Provinces, Panjab, and other Provinces, and show that the discipline as well as the sanitary and feeding arrangements of the Central Jail at Bikaner continue to receive the earnest attention of Rai Sahab Thakur Hira Singh the Native Superintendent of the Jail, who has worked with untiring zeal, and energy. Fair progress has also been made by the outlying Jails at Reni and Sujangarh. Some additions and alterations are required at Suratgarh for which provision has been made and work will be taken in hand shortly.

INFANTICIDE.

25. No cases of infanticide occurred during the year.

MAIL ROBBERY

26 There was no case of robbery during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE

27 Seven dakaiti cases were reported during the year against four in the previous year. In six cases almost the whole of the perpetrators have been arrested and are awaiting trial. The Police succeeded in capturing 11 outlaws concerned in past dakaiti cases, all of whom have been convicted and sentenced. Amongst these was Mahatab Singh *alias* Mahataljia, a member of the gang of the well known outlaw Udji. He was arrested on the 21st October at his village of Surjhara in Bikaner by Subedar Gurbukhsingh and a party of the Bikaner Camel Corps. The dakait offered strong resistance but was eventually overcome and arrested. Both sides had persons wounded in the encounter. Mahatab Singh was dangerously wounded, but was alive when brought to Bikaner, he, however, died shortly afterwards from the injuries received by him.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

28 The Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department attached to this Agency, who is also the Darbar Motamid, inspected the *Baories* of the State in the course of his annual tour in August and corrected their registers after personally numbering them at their houses. The Pattadars, having adopted the system of verbal roll-call, were directed to discontinue the practice, and printed forms of muster rolls have since been supplied to them for daily use.

PUBLIC WORKS

29 Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. E. Gabbett, and the discovery of coal at Palana in the neighbourhood of Bikaner, some changes have taken place in the Engineering Establishment of the State.

The Railway work has accordingly been entrusted to the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Mr. G. B. Warren, formerly an Assistant

Engineer in the Public Works Department, has been deputed to carry on the railway construction work under the supervision of the Manager

The services Mr R W Clarke, a mining expert and lately an Assistant Engineer at the Warora Colliery, have been engaged by the State under the sanction of the Government of India, and the Public Works, together with the Colliery at Palana, have been placed under his management

The total expenditure was Rs3,87,113-12-6 against Rs3,05,616-1-9 in the previous year. Of the amount expended, Rs26,688 were under the head "Military", Rs218,740 under "Civil", Rs20,148 on roads, and the rest on miscellaneous works.

RAILWAY

30 The Bikaner-Dulmera Section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic during the year

On the section beyond, *viz*, Dulmera *via* Lunkaransar to Suratgarh, construction work is in progress, and it is hoped that this section will be ready for traffic by the end of the current year.

The sum of Rs24,25,000 has been provided in the Budget for 1899-1900 for the speedy completion of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway. The Gigasar-Palana project, which has been sanctioned, and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway system

The gross earnings on the open line were Rs1,60,494-11-5 as against Rs1,17,456-7-3 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs70,815-8-4 against Rs48,082-6-6 in 1897-98. The net profit for the year was Rs69,649-3-1 against Rs69,374-0-9 in the year preceding

The total amount expended during the year on railway construction was Rs4,96,240-5-8.

COAL

31. The work of the Palana Colliery has been up till now more or less exploratory. The accompanying plan will show the progress the underground working has made during the last six months

The coal output has now reached 500 tons per month. It is being tried on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and in some workshops and mills in Rajputana. On the completion of the Gigasar-Palana siding and with the development of the mining operations a brisk trade in coal, yielding a handsome profit to the State, is anticipated in the coming years

EDUCATION

32 Mr Reid, Principal of the Ajmer Government College, inspected the schools at the Capital in September, and was satisfied with the general arrangements and the system of training followed. At his suggestion three new teachers were added to the strength of the Darbar High School

The total expenditure on education, including the expenses of the Mayo College, amounted to Rs20,230-8-0. In the previous year it was Rs18,125-10-3.

The Darbar High School — Satisfactory progress was made by this school during the year, under the new Head Master Babu Kampta Pershad. The number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1899 was 509 against 469 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 422 against 312 in the preceding year. Five students appeared for the Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad University, and all passed

Nobles' School — This school also continues to make satisfactory improvement. There were 36 boys on the roll at the end of last year, so that with nine admissions and nine withdrawals during the year, the number on the list at its close remained unaltered. Three boys appeared for the Middle and Lower Middle Examinations of the Allahabad University, and all passed with distinction.

District Schools — The number of boys on the rolls of the schools at the close of the year was 1,334 against 1,040 in the previous year. The increase is stated to be due to the substitution of "Banka" for "Urdu."

Lady Elgin's Girls' School — This school, which opened on the 1st April 1898 with only 60 pupils, had on its roll 130 girls at the close of the year. Considering the disinclination of the people for female education, the progress made is most satisfactory, and is due largely to the interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja in the welfare of the school

ARMY

33 The following table gives the strength of, and the expenditure on, the Army for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 —

HEADS	Strength		Expenditure					
	1897 98	1898 99	1897 98			1898 99		
	R	R	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Cavalry . . .	228	228	62,075	8	0	60,733	1	0
Infantry . . .	233	231	20,433	1	6	18,615	1	9
Artillery . . .	44	44	3,599	2	3	3,098	2	3

The State Army, amongst other Departments of the State, is under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja

Thakur Bhopal Singh, Commandant, having retired on account of ill-health, he has been replaced by Harnam Singh, a pensioned Risaldar of the Central India Horse

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS

34 The strength of the Corps was 497 against 493 in the previous year. The Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops held an inspection on the 19th November, and the Agent to the Governor General on the 17th December, both commending the Corps on its discipline and efficiency, which continue to receive the attention of the Commandant, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh

The Regiment stood first in the Imperial Service Musketry and received the praise of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, and of the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, for musketry efficiency and for its position in regard to other Imperial Service Troops

A party from the corps under Subedar Gurbakhsh Singh attended the Rifle Meeting at Meerut, and he was awarded a silver cup as a prize in the Officers' Revolver Match.

The cost of the corps was R1,56,714-2 9 as against R1,56,078-11-0 in 1897-98

WALTERKRIT HITKARINI SABHA

35 The Committee continues to do good work. There were 646 marriages and 89 deaths among the Rajputs during the calendar year against 276 marriages and 192 deaths in the previous year. Amongst the Obarans there were 73 marriages and 6 deaths against 17 marriages and 17 deaths in 1897-98. The marked increase in the number of marriages is due to the year being exceptionally auspicious for marriages, and to the absence of famine. In 13 cases among the Rajputs penalties were incurred for breach of rules.

CAMEL SHOW

36 The Camel Show, started last year, was held at Bikaner from the 13th to the 16th of March 1899. The number of camels exhibited was 210 against 216 last year. The scarcity of fodder prevailing in the districts doubtless prevented the people from attending with their animals, but it is hoped that the fair will, in due course, attract a much larger number of animals and encourage the breeding of high class riding camels.

TOUP

37. Owing to scarcity of fodder and grass I could not make a prolonged tour, and rapidly marched through Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, and Lunkaransar. In the end of February there was no famine, though scarcity of fodder appeared to exist at nearly all the places.

W H R ROBINSON, Major, I M S,

for Resident, Bikaner

Appendix I

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nazamat Tahsil Courts and Honorary Magistrates' Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikaner State for the year 1898-99

Serial Number	NATURE OF CASE	INSTITUTES			DISPOSED OF			Remarks
		Pending on 31st March 1899	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Dismissed	Transferred	
1	Money transaction	416	3,573	3,989	2,539	1,189	69	192
2	Settlement of Accounts		17	17	2	12	-	3
3	Dispute regarding houses	8	77	85	47	28	1	9
4	Mortgage	3	11	14	3	6	2	3
5	Proprietary right	5	15	20	8	8	1	3
6	Right of pre-emption		8	8	1	4		3
7	Marriage dispute							
8	Miscellaneous	18	132	150	65	69		16
	TOTAL	450	3,833	4,283	2,665	1,816	73	220

BIKANER,

April 1899

W H R ROBINSON, Major, I M S,

for Resident, Bikaner

Appendix II

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Taluk Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikaner State for the year ending 31st March 1899

Serial No	Crimes	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1893	Number of cases instituted	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases transferred	Number of cases in which punishment awarded	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1899	NUMBER OF PERSONS						Under trial	R a, p		R a p		Number of persons plundered	Amount of property plundered	Number of cattle plundered	Amount of property recovered	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks
									Arrested	Published	Released	Transferred	Discontinued	Died		R a, p	R a p								
1	Murder		1	1		1			2																
2	Calpable homicide not amounting to murder		1	1		1			1																
3	Attempt to murder		1	1																					
4	Dacoity		2	2	1	1			2																
5	Highway robbery	1	53	57	52	3	28	2	94	30	2														
6	Cattle theft	6	335	341	316	11	181	14	571	271	261														
7	Other thefts	3	260	263	251	11	149	1	141	236	197														
8	Abortion		5	5	4	1	2		10	4	6														
9	Attempt to suicide	1	5	6	6		3		7	4	3														
10	Grievous hurt		28	28	25	3	10		50	20	30														
11	Poisoning																								
12	Sale of children																								
13	Abduction		23	23	20	2	9	1	37	14	21														
14	Escape from lawful custody		14	18	11	1	11	1	18	14	1														
15	Counterfeiting coin																								
16	Arson																								
17	Other offences	19	1,278	1,297	1,924	26	526	47	2,427	778	1,544	21	3	81	109 11 6	91 3 6	176	141							
Total		33	2,005	2,038	1,911	61	922	60	3,662	1,377	2,114	52	6	113	14,881 6 0	6885 9 6	959	603							

BIKANER

April 1899.

W H R ROBINSON, Mayor, I M S,
for Resident, Bikaner.

Appendix III.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat Tahsil Courts (Revenue Side) in the Bikaner State during the year 1898-99.

Serial number	NATURE OF CASE	INSTITUTED			DISPOSED OF			Transferred	Pending on 31st March 1899	REMARKS
		Pending on 31st March 1898	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Settled by settlement	Dismissed			
1	Claim to village	.	3	15	4	6	4	.	1	
2	Boundary dispute	.	7	14	4		3	1	6	
3	Chaudhar	.	.	9	...	.	3	1	5	
4	Dispute regarding "Rakun"	.	13	168	63	32	66	1	7	
5	Division of property	.	1	12	3	1	7	.	1	
6	Land dispute	.	10	160	40	17	89	9	5	
7	Settlement of accounts	.	1	5	..	1	3	1		
8	Cattle grazing	.	.	12	4	5	3	..		
9	Stray cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
10	Mutation of names	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
11	Zemindari cess	1	5	6			5	..	1	
12	Tanks and wells	.	1	1			1	..	.	
13	Right in drinking water	.	7	7	3	1	3		..	
14	Claim for subsistence allowances	.	1	1			1			
15	Miscellaneous	272	793	1,064	694	5	30	6	229	
Total		308	1,167	1,475	815	63	218	19	355	

BIKANER
April 1899

W H R ROBINSON, Major, I W S,
for Resident, Bikaner.

Appendix IV

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in His Highness the Maharaja's Court, State Council, and the Niamat, during the year 1898-99

COURTS	CIVIL										CRIMINAL										REVENUE									
	Cases			Disposed of			Cases				Disposed of			Cases				Disposed of			Cases				Disposed of					
	Instituted	Decreed	Dismissed	Confirmed	Reversed	Revised	Pending on 31st March 1899	Transferred	Instituted	Total	No of cases disposed of	No of cases in which punishment awarded	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Transferred	Pending on 31st March 1899	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Dismissed	Confirmed	Reversed	Revised	Transferred	Pending on 31st March 1899				
<i>His Highness the Maharaja's Court</i>	2	17	10	7	2			10		2	2	2	2																	
Cases on Original side	41	41			28	3	1			3	3	1					2	1	1											
" for confirmation																														
" appealed against	2	58	60	7	2	28	3	1	12	7	5	3	2				2	1	1											
TOTAL																														
<i>State Council</i>																														
Cases on the Original side	9	154	163		112	25	7	4	15	3	101	104		71	21	9	1	2	7	18	25					13	5	1		
" for confirmation																														
" appealed against	9	154	163		112	25	7	4	15	3	101	104		71	21	9	1	2	7	18	25					13	5	1		
TOTAL																														
<i>Appeal Court</i>																														
Cases on the Original side	3	1	3	2					1	5	35	40	26				6													
" for confirmation																														
" appealed against	54	481	535		316	93	47	8	71	3	178	181		125	15	24	1	12	5	35	40					25	12	1		
TOTAL	56	482	538	2	316	93	47	8	72	8	213	221	31	26	15	23	1	18	5	35	40					25	12	1		
<i>Nizam</i>																														
Cases on the Original side	30	343	373		190	101	51	7	34	7	132	149		69	43	30	2	5	2	58	60					31	17	7		
" for confirmation																														
" appealed against	30	343	373		190	101	51	7	24	7	132	149		69	43	30	2	5	2	58	60					31	17	7		
TOTAL	97	1,037	1,184	9	2	616	222	106	31	118	18	451	469	97	28	79	67	1	27	14	112	126				70	34	8		
GRAND TOTAL																														

BIKAVLE,
April 1899

W H B ROBINSON, Major, I.M.S,
for Resident, Bikaner

Appendix V.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikaner Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1899

No.	Cause	For life													Under trial						Totals.
		14 years	13 years	10 years	9 years	8 years	7 years	6 years	5 years	4 years	3 years	2 years	1½ years	1 year	9 months	6 months	4 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	
1	Murder	39	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	2	2	1							6	67
2	Dakaiti	2	2	10	2	11	7	6	6	3	2	1	1							6	65
3	Poisoning																				
4	Forgery													2							4
5	Highway robbery					1		1	7	7	4	1	3	1						1	38
6	Abortion																				1
7	Rape													1							1
8	Grievous hurt			1			1	1	1	2	2	5	1	2		6				2	19
9	Abduction																			3	5
10	Burglary					1			1	4	1	2	2	3		3				3	35
11	Theft of property									1	3	7	3	2		6		3	6		30
12	Theft of cattle							1	1	7	7	38	21	8	35	28	5	1			100
13	Hurt																				
14	Attempt to suicide																				1
15	Embezzlement																				1
16	Escaping from lawful custody																				
17	Sale of children																				
18	Miscellaneous									1	3	1	2	1	6	1				3	20
TOTAL		41	3	12	3	17	10	10	28	20	27	81	31	9	56	6	15	8	0	10	159

Total number of deaths
 Prisoners (16) 3
 Daily average number of sick
 Value per thousand on deaths
 Hospital 181.26

Juvenile prisoners 2
 Daily average number of prisoners 47.977

Males 39
 Females 16

Hindus 39
 Mahomedans 16

W H M ROBINSON, Major, I II S,
 for Resident, Bikaner.

Bikaner,
 April 1899



PLAN OF PALANA COLLIERY

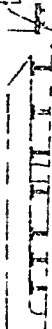
Scale 1 Inch = 50 Feet

Section of No. 2 well
No workable coal 22 inches
Depth of No. 2 well to coal 240 feet



Section Scale 20 feet = 1 inch

Depth of well to coal 212 feet
Total depth 300 feet



No. 1 Main Heading
Scale of Section 20 feet = 1 inch
No. 3 well

PART III

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1895-97

*Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, No 1920—47
II of 1899, dated Abu, the 3rd May 1899*

READ—

Letter No 242—12, dated the 5th April 1899, from the Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the administration of the College for the year 1898-99

RESOLUTION—Thirteen boys left the College during the year, and a similar number joined. There was thus no falling off in the total, and the number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year 1898-99 was the same as at the close of the previous year, namely, 63. Noticeable amongst the enrolments of the year are those of the young Chief and two Sardars of Dungarpur, which State is now for the first time represented at the College since its establishment in 1876. The only States remaining unrepresented during the year were those of Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli, and Kishangarh. Four boys belonged to Native States outside Rajputana: the number in the preceding year was five.

2 The conduct and general health of the boys throughout the year were entirely satisfactory. There was no illness of a serious nature, and but few trifling ailments, a result which may, no doubt, be attributed in no small measure to the constant care and attention devoted by the Principal to the welfare of the boys under his charge.

3 The average daily attendance was 61.64 as against 67.24 in the year 1897-98. The daily average number of sick was — 7.3 against 12.8 in the preceding year.

4 The total receipts for the year 1898-99 amounted to Rs15,006-8-9, while the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs16,173-15-7, leaving a deficit of Rs1,167-6-10. The balance at the credit of the Mayo College Fund in the Ajmer Treasury was thus reduced from Rs9,278-5-9 on the 31st March 1898 to Rs8,110-14-11 on the 31st March 1899. This circumstance is due to the failure of certain Darbars, namely, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk and Partabgarh, to pay their subscriptions, estimated at about Rs2,850, before the close of the year. Had there been no arrears, the income of the year would have exceeded the expenditure by about Rs1,700.

5 The Agent to the Governor-General's remarks upon the Report presented by Mr. Oliver, Inspector of Education for the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, regarding the annual examination conducted by him in April 1898, have already been communicated in letter No 2183G—35-IV, dated the 9th June 1898, from this Office. I am to request that they and the report to which they relate may be printed with this Resolution, and that this practice may be observed in future years.

6 The report now under review is satisfactory and reflects credit upon the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER—A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to the Principal of the Mayo College for information.

By Order,

H JOWERS,

*for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Rajputana*

No 242—12, dated Ajmere, the 5th April 1899

From—LIFUT-COL WILLIAM LOCH, A D C, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1898-99.

2 The number of boys at the end of the year 1897-98 was 63. The new admissions during the year under report and the withdrawals being identical, viz., 13, the number on the College Roll still continues 63.

NEW ADMISSIONS

3. The following is the list of boys admitted during the year —

- 1 Kanwar Sawari Ram Singh of Masuda, Ajmer, joined 14th July 1898
2. Thakur Sajjan Singh of Kheosar, Marwar, joined 24th August 1898
- 3 Kanwar Pratap Singh of Nagar, Ajmer, joined 8th August 1898
- 4 H. H. Maharawal Bijay Singh of Dungarpur, joined 4th September 1898
- 5 Rao Kesri Singh of Junia, Ajmer, joined 19th September 1898.
- 6 Thakur Pratap Singh of Awa, Marwar, joined 30th September 1898
- 7 Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sabli, Dungarpur, joined 31st October 1898
- 8 Kanwar Girdhar Singh of Bikamlor, Marwar, joined 25th January 1899
- 9 Thakur Bhupal Singh of Keru, Marwar, joined 25th January 1899.
- 10 Kanwar Bhagwant Singh of Bogera, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899.
- 11 Kanwar Gobind Singh of Bogera, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899
- 12 Maharaj Ramkishan Singh of Himmatsar, Bikaner, joined 11th February 1899,
- 13 Thakur Sheo Singh of Ludawal, Dungarpur, joined 14th March 1899.

WITHDRAWALS

4. The following boys left the College during the year under report. —

- 1 Maharaja Umaid Singh of Chhapol, Kotah
- 2 Thakur Hukm Singh of Bidasar, Bikaner
- 3 Thakur Abhaya Singh of Dodiana, Marwar
- 4 Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh of Lunawada
- 5 Salubzadah Muhammaddin Khan of Tonk
- 6 Maharaj Gopal Singh of Alsar, Bikaner
- 7 Thakur Phul Singh of Mangal, Jhalawar
- 8 Thakur Kushal Singh of Bisasar, Bikaner
- 9 Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamoi, Jhalawar
- 10 Thakur Kisben Singh of Rasliana, Bikaner
- 11 Rao Dalpat Singh of Satola, Mewar
- 12 Thakur Hari Singh of Satasai, Bikaner
- 13 Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoj, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL

5. The College Roll now consisting of 63 boys is divided as follows —

Ajmer	3	Kotah	10
Banswara	2	Kushalgarh	1
Bharatpur	3	Lunawada	1
Bikaner	7	Manipur	2
Dungarpur	3	Marwar	10
Gwalior	1	Mewar	4
Jaisalmer	4	Partabgarh	2
Jaipur	1	Tonk	6
Jhalawar	1	Alwar	2

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that although no boys have been received from Dungarpur for 23 years, that State is now represented at the College by the young Chief and two Sardais.

STATES UNREPRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE

6. The following States remain unrepresented —

Bundi,
Dholpur,

Karauli, and
Kishengarh

CONDUCT AND HEALTH

7 The conduct of the boys has been excellent, and as regards their health, I have the honour to subjoin Colonel French Mullen's report on the subject —

"It is again my pleasing duty to report favourably on the health of the boys attending the Mayo College during the past year

"There has been no epidemic of any kind and no illness that required more than a few doses of quinine or similar medicine to put right

"Colonel Loeh as usual has been most assiduous in his devotion to the boys' welfare, mental as well as physical, and he leaves nothing undone to make their lives happy and contented while under his charge

"In conclusion, I can only repeat what I have often said before—that he is an ideal Principal for a College of Rajput Nobles."

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK

8 The daily average number on the College Roll has been 61.64 against 67.21 last year, the average number present 52.06 against 51.97, and the daily average number sick 7.3 against 1.28

RECREATION EXERCISES

9 Throughout the year there has been no cessation of Riding, Cricket, Gymnastic Exercises, Hockey and Rounders, and during the last few months the cyclists have been out every morning under my own charge for a 6 or 7 mile spin. During the recreation hour Indoor games, especially Billiards, are daily indulged in

EXAMINATIONS

10 Mr Oliver, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, examined the College in April 1898, and his report was forwarded to your office with my letter No 328-21, dated 17th May 1898

DRAWING CLASS

11 The Drawing Class was examined by Major Moore of the Merwara Battalion and his report referred to in paragraph 10 of my last year's report was forwarded to your office with my letter No 252-21, dated 21st April 1898.

The class consists, at the present date, of 12 boys

CLASSES AND STUDIES

12 The number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes of the College are given in the statement attached to this report

PUBLIC WORKS

13 The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been Rs 2,354-14-7 against Rs 2,779-15-5, showing a decrease of Rs 425-1-1

14 The expenditure on Contributional Works, amounting to Rs 8,347-1-10 against Rs 8,717-6-7, shows a decrease of Rs 370-4-9

15. The following is a condensed statement of the Mayo College Fund —

	R	a	p
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 1st April 1898	9,278	5	9
Receipts during the year	45,006	8	9
TOTAL	54,284	14	8
Expenditure during the year	46,173	15	7
Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 1st April 1899	8,110	14	11

RECEIPTS

16 The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs 45,006-8-9 against Rs 50,412-15-10 and show a decrease of Rs 5,406-7-1 —

RECEIPTS	1897 98			1898 99			Difference + Increase — Decrease		
	R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs7,84,-00	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0			
Government Contribution	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0			
Contribution from Udaipur	1,187	13	9				—1,187	13	9
" " Jaipur . .	2,969	10	6				—2,969	10	6
" " Bikaner . .	593	15	0	593	15	0			
" " Bharatpur .	593	15	0	593	15	0			
" " Karauli .	178	3	0	178	3	0			
" " Alwar .	415	12	0	415	12	0			
" " Tonk .	118	12	6				—118	12	6
" " Sirohi .	59	6	3	59	6	3			
" " Partabgarh .	115	13	0				—115	13	0
" " Jaisalmer .	36	0	0	36	0	0			
Boat, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,750	0	0	3,000	0	0	—750	0	0
Drawing Class Fees .	1,850	0	0	1,610	0	0	—240	0	0
Conservancy and Garden Produce .	959	13	1	935	0	9	—24	12	4
Other Receipts .	92	11	9	96	2	9	+3	7	0
TOTAL	50,412	15	10	45,006	8	9	—5,406	7	1

The Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, and Partabgarh States have not paid their contributions during the year under report, hence the large decrease

The decrease under "Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions" is due to subscriptions having been received from 60 boys against 75 last year

Two boys of the drawing class have left the College during the year under report, hence the decrease under head "Drawing Class Fees".

EXPENDITURE

17 The total expenditure during the year has been R46,173-15-7 against R47,479 3-2 last year, showing a decrease of R1,305-3-7 —

EXPENDITURE	1897 98			1898 99			Difference + Increase — Decrease		
	R	a	p	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
<i>Salaries and Establishments</i>									
Principal	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0			
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,882	0	3	979	1	3	-402	15	0
Head Master	5,932	2	3	6,000	0	0	+17	13	9
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,192	13	7	1,200	0	0	+7	2	5
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	550	9	7	196	14	11	-353	10	8
Masters and Teachers	8,301	5	4	8,400	0	0	+98	10	8
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480	0	0	480	0	0			
Drill Masters	860	4	0	920	0	0	+59	12	0
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,050	0	0	-150	0	0
Servants	1,201	15	5	1,152	0	0	-49	15	5
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,383	8	7	2,397	7	0	+13	14	6
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,095	0	0	1,089	1	6	-5	14	6
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	300	0	0	300	0	0			
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	600	0	0			
Police Guard	478	8	0	454	8	0	-24	0	0
<i>Contingent Charges</i>									
Stationery	223	12	3	191	7	10	-37	4	5
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	64	2	0	79	2	0	+15	0	0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,490	2	8	1,198	7	4	-291	11	4
Book, Play and Medical Stores	1,994	6	5	1,999	15	7	+5	9	2
Library	335	9	5	368	5	8	+32	12	3
Pension and Absentee Charges	824	0	0	824	0	0			
Miscellaneous	899	7	5	686	14	3	-212	9	2
Prizes and Rewards	384	8	0	356	10	3	-27	13	9
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0			
TOTAL	47,479	3	2	46,173	15	7	-1,305	3	7

The exchange compensation allowances to the Principal and Head Master has been paid according to the sanctioned rates.

The decrease under the head "Clerks" is due to the cashier not having been engaged for eight months of the year

The decrease under "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds" is mainly due to less expenditure having been incurred in cutting, collecting and stacking the grass of the College Park

A heavy expenditure incurred last year in repairing the College clock, which has not been repeated this year, accounts for the decrease under head "Miscellaneous"

SERVICES OF STAFF

18 During 11 months of the past year Mr. W Carmichael, to whom my cordial thanks are due, officiated as Head Master. Mr. Herbert Sherring rejoined at the expiration of his furlough on the 27th of February

I am much indebted to the other members of the educational staff, to Honorary Jemadar Khizai Khan, Riding Master, and to Hospital Assistant Brindaban Chunderi Sui, for their unremitting services throughout the year.

The House Guardians have performed their duties conscientiously and well

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut - Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1898-99 and 1899 1900

Particulars.	Estimated receipts 1898 99			Actual receipts 1898-99			Estimated receipts 1899 1900			EXPENDITURE			Estimated expenditure 1899 00			Actual expenditure 1899-00			Estimated expenditure 1900-1900			
	R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT			R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p	
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs. 31,200	25,188	2	0	25,188	2	0	25,488	2	0	Principal				15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	17,000	0	0
TOTAL	25,188	2	0	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal				980	0	0	979	1	3	1,500	0	0
Government Contribution	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	Head Master				6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS										Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing				1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
From Udaipur	1,187	13	9				1,187	13	9	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master				200	0	0	196	14	11	600	0	0
" Jaipur	1,181	13	3				1,181	13	3	Masters and Teachers				8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0
" Bikaner	593	15	0	593	15	0	593	15	0	Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi				180	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
" Bharatpur	593	15	0	593	15	0	593	15	0	Drill Masters				900	0	0	920	0	0	900	0	0
" Karauli	178	3	0	178	3	0	178	3	0	Clarks				1,200	0	0	1,050	0	0	1,200	0	0
" Alwar	415	12	0	415	12	0	415	12	0	Conservancy and garden establishment				1,150	0	0	1,152	0	0	1,150	0	0
" Tonk	59	6	3	59	6	3	59	6	3	Book, Play and Medical establishment				2,410	0	0	2,397	7	0	2,410	0	0
" Sirohi	59	6	3	59	6	3	59	6	3	Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant				1,000	0	0	1,039	1	6	1,000	0	0
" Pilibhatgarh	1,18	12	6							Allowance to Medical Officer				600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
" Jaisalmer	36	0	0	36	0	0				Police guard				155	0	0	454	8	0	165	0	0
Book, Play and Medical fund subscriptions	3,750	0	0	3,000	0	0				TOTAL				40,425	0	0	10,319	0	8	11,315	0	0
Drawing Class fees	1,920	0	0	1,610	0	0	1,500	0	0	CONTINGENT CHARGES												
TOTAL	22,398	1	0	18,487	3	3	21,788	1	0	Stationary				200	0	0	191	7	10	200	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS										Purchase and repairs of furniture				100	0	0	79	2	0	600	0	0
Conservancy of gardens and grounds										Conservancy of gardens and grounds				1,500	0	0	1,198	7	1	1,500	0	0
Other Receipts										Book, Play and Medical stores				2,000	0	0	1,999	15	7	2,000	0	0
TOTAL	1,300	0	0	935	0	9	1,200	0	0	Library				100	0	0	308	5	8	100	0	0
Conservancy and garden produce										Pension and absence charges				820	0	0	824	0	0	831	0	0
Other Receipts										Miscellaneous				700	0	0	686	14	3	600	0	0
TOTAL	1,300	0	0	96	2	9	100	0	0	Prizes and rewards				600	0	0	356	10	3	600	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	49,186	3	0	45,008	8	9	49,576	3	0	Honorarium to Examiners				250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
										TOTAL				6,470	0	0	5,954	14	11	6,770	0	0
										GRAND TOTAL				16,895	0	0	16,173	15	7	18,115	0	0

WILLIAM LOCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER,
The 5th April 1899.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER

Statement showing the number of pupils and the subjects taught in the various classes in the Mayo College during the year 1898-99

Classes	Number of pupils	SUBJECTS
College class	2	English Science (Agriculture, Astronomy Chemistry, and Physics), Second Language (Sanskrit or Persian), and Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration)
First class	2	English Science (Physics and General Knowledge), Second Language (Sanskrit or Persian), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Second class	5	English, Science (Physics and General Knowledge), Second Language (Sanskrit or Persian), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Third class	4	English General Knowledge, Second Language (Sanskrit or Persian), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Fourth class	12	English General Knowledge, Second Language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Fifth class	12	English General Knowledge, Second Language (Sanskrit and Hindi or Persian and Urdu), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Sixth class	11	English General Knowledge, Second Language (Hindi or Urdu), Arithmetic, History, and Geography
Seventh class	15	English General Knowledge, Second Language (Hindi), Arithmetic, and Geography
	63	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, }
The 5th April 1899

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College

EXAMINATION REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER
(BY A THOMSON, ESQ, PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE).

I began my inspection of this College on the 24th April 1899 and continued it on the 25th and part of the 26th. The students are arranged in eight classes as follows —

College class	.	.	.	2 Registered	2 Present.
First or Highest School class	.	.	.	2 "	2 "
Second School class	.	.	.	5 "	5 "
Third	"	"	.	4 "	4 "
Fourth	"	"	.	12 "	11 "
Fifth	"	"	.	12 "	11 "
Sixth	"	"	.	11 "	11 "
Seventh	"	"	.	15 "	14 "
TOTAL	.	.	.	63 "	60 "

COLLEGE CLASS

In *English* I took a passage from Stevenson's "Treasure Island"; one student read fluently and with good expression, the other seems to have taken up English rather late and his reading is somewhat stiff. Both, however, thoroughly understood what they had read and took a lively interest in the subject.

Experimental science, viz, Physics, Chemistry, and Agriculture. In Chemistry they have not had enough practical work and do not know how most of the gases are prepared and tested. In Agriculture, I took the subject of the Rotation of Crops, and their answers were clear and accurate.

Persian—One student read the Sikandarnama fluently and translated well. He has an advanced and accurate knowledge of the language. The other took Sanskrit and read the Raghuvansa. He does not seem so smart as his Muslim class-fellow, but, seeing that Sanskrit is so much more difficult than Persian, the one student may be considered about as good as the other.

Arithmetic and Mensuration—Both understand the subject well and work correctly, but they are slow and need a good deal more judicious practice. The Sidhizada Ahmad-Din Khan speaks English fluently and with a good accent. The Kanwar Takht Singh probably knows as well what he is about, though he does not express himself so readily.

FIRST SCHOOL CLASS

English—Reading distinct but not very expressive. Explanation and translation correct, conversation hardly so fluent as I had expected in this class.

Science—I took the Chapter on Insects in "Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge." They know the book well, but have not made many observations for themselves and need more training in the use of their eyes.

In *Persian*, one read and translated a story from the Bostan. He has a good knowledge of the language. The other read Sanskrit Sikshya clearly and translated well, but he is not strong in Grammar.

In *Arithmetic*, they worked questions from various parts of the subject quickly and correctly. Parshotam Rao is indeed very smart at figures. In the *History of India* both showed great interest and accurate knowledge. In *Geography* I took them on Africa and found them well up to date. Their Map Drawing is not altogether satisfactory. The outline is correct and no doubt that is the most important feature, but they might also be taught to print and colour neatly and so to turn out something like finished maps.

SECOND SCHOOL CLASS

There are five students in this class—all Hindus.

English—Reading neither very fluent nor expressive. Explanation correct. Conversation very fair. They also showed a good knowledge of English Grammar and parsed readily and correctly.

Physics—They have read 125 pages of Balfour Stewart's Primer. I took them on the Air Pump, Barometer, and Thermometer. They thoroughly understand the construction and working of these instruments and the phenomena they illustrate. This subject has been intelligently taught and fully understood. In *Sanskrit*, four read and translated well and showed a fair knowledge of Grammar. The one who took *Persian* read and translated a tale from the Baharistan readily and correctly.

Arithmetic—They have been learning Interest, Roots, etc., and understand the subject well, but their working though correct is very slow, and much more practice is required.

History of India during the present century. This subject has been taught very intelligently and studied with much interest. They showed a very good knowledge of the Geography of India both civil and physical. Their map drawing is good so far as the outline goes, and that is the most important part. But I think time would be well spent in teaching them to print and colour more neatly.

THIRD SCHOOL CLASS

English—Reading, explanation, translation, and conversation all good. In *Science*, they have read Paul Bert's small book from page 66 to page 146 and understand it very well indeed. The *Sanskrit* students have read 41 pages of Rijupathi. They read and translate well, but they are weak in Grammar. One student takes *Persian* and has a good knowledge of the Gulistan. In *Arithmetic*, they have been learning Proportion and Interest and they work examples correctly and quickly. They have also a sound knowledge of *Geography*.

This is a very good class. The pupils are nearly equal in ability and attainments and they have been taught with great care.

FOURTH SCHOOL CLASS

English—Reading, translation, and conversation all good. In Grammar however, they are weak and much more work is needed. They have read 80 pages of Paul Bert's First Book of *Science* and showed a good elementary knowledge of the structure and uses of plants. The *Hindi* section read a passage from the Ramayan fluently and explained it correctly. They are also well grounded in Hindi Grammar. The *Urdu* section use the Fifth Urdu Reader and read and explain well. This is a good reading book so far as the matter goes, but I wish it were better printed. Their copy books are well written and in good style. There has been much improvement on this subject during the last four years.

Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions working quick and accurate.

This is on the whole a very good class without stupid pupils hanging on as dead-weight. They have a fair knowledge of the Geography of Europe, and their Map Drawing is better than in the higher classes.

FIFTH SCHOOL CLASS

English—All read fluently, pronounce distinctly, and translate correctly. The *Hindi* section have read 81 pages of the Third Reader while the *Urdu* section have read 66 pages of Haqiq-ad-Manjumat. Both sections read and explain well. But in writing to Dictation they are backward as their penmanship is both slow and coarse. It would take them a day to write an ordinary letter and then it would not be well written. Such an important subject as correspondence in the vernacular needs far more attention, and the teachers should aim at far greater proficiency. In *Arithmetic* they have learned the Compound Rules and their working is correct though slow. They have a fair knowledge of that part of the *History of India* which they have read, viz, the early Muhammadan Period, though that is perhaps the least interesting part of the subject. Their *English Copy books* are better written than their Hindi and Urdu books.

SIXTH SCHOOL CLASS

The pupils in this class are very unequal in age ranging from 8 to 18 or so. This is in many ways disadvantageous but probably cannot be avoided.

Most of the boys read and translate fairly, though there is considerable difference of attainments. English penmanship good for boys at this stage. Hindi reading and explanation good, but writing to dictation miserably slow. None of them could write an ordinary letter, though such an important subject deserves more attention. The *Urdu* boys read and explain well. They also write neatly but far too slowly. *Arithmetic*, the Simple and Compound Rules. All work correctly and at a fair speed. I am glad to see that every one understands the subject clearly and on such a foundation a good knowledge of Arithmetic should be built up. They have just begun the *History and Geography of India*. Some of them draw very fair maps.

SEVENTH SCHOOL CLASS

This can hardly be called a class as the boys have been admitted at different times during the year and consequently are at different stages. They seem a nice lot of little fellows, they all read Hindi, and as they will probably remain here for several years they should become fine, manly, intelligent men. It is encouraging to have such a bright class of beginners. Only four can write Hindi to dictation, and these write very slowly.

GENERAL REMARKS

There are three points that seem to me to require attention. *First*, vernacular writing—both writing to dictation and letter writing. It is of great

importance that boys should be able to carry on their vernacular correspondence neatly and quickly, and for this purpose far more practice is needed especially in the lower classes. *Second*, more practice is needed in Arithmetic. The rules are generally understood and questions are solved correctly but far too slowly. *Third*, the maps should be better finished. The outlines are correctly drawn, and that is the most important part of the exercise, but it would be well to have neat printing and colouring and to have rivers and mountains carefully put in with ink.

On Monday afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing how *physical training* is carried out in shooting, riding, and gymnastics. The shooting was at short range but very accurate. The riding was easy and bold and showed that the students could make long journeys on horse-back without fatigue. The gymnastics are a good deal more advanced than when I saw the College four years ago, *i.e.*, a much greater number of students are able for the more difficult exercises and there is more confidence. Not more than three or four of the smaller boys showed any signs of hesitation, and even these did the exercises fairly though they were a little timid.

On Tuesday we had a display of recitation in English. I do not think any of the students of this year are as good as two or three were four years ago, but the average has been well maintained. The boys—even the smallest of them—enter into this useful exercise with great spirit.

The houses are as clean and orderly as usual. But the excessive drought has destroyed almost all the grass and flowers, and the grounds are not so bright and cheerful as when I last visited Ajmer. I hope, however, that early and abundant rain will put this right in due time.

I was very favourably impressed by the manners of the boys. They were all plainly but neatly dressed, they had the air of gentlemen, neither shy nor pert, and they looked me in the face straight and honestly without a trace of impudence.

On the whole, I consider this college is thoroughly well adapted for the class of pupils attending it. All may not turn out well, but all must be greatly improved by a few years of such discipline and surroundings. Too much should not be expected of the school master, seeing that the most important element in education, *viz.*, home influence, is beyond his control. But I do not think more can be done than is done here to make the young chiefs strong, active, intelligent, and courteous gentlemen, and the results are generally—to say the least—satisfactory.

AGRA
April 1899.

}

A THOMSON,
Principal, Agra College.

PART IV

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

No 377-C, dated Camp Abu, the 10th May 1899

From—G BARTON GROVES, Esq, Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu

I have the honour to furnish a Review on the working of the Imperial Post Office in the Rajputana Circle for the year 1898-99, together with the usual statistical information

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT

2 Extensions in Rajputana—The following experimental post offices became self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz*, Siana (Sirohi), Mori Railway Station, and Gaehhipura (Marwar) and Bharatpur Agency. The District Post Office at Gobindgarh (Ajmer District) also became self-supporting and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the District Post funds thus released, a new District Post Office was opened at Barakheia (Merwara District). For convenience of administration the Kotkasim Office, situated in Jaipur State, was transferred from the Panjab to this Circle. The Branch Office at Kotpatli (Khetri), Pali (Marwar) and Partabgarh, as also the new post office at the Bharatpur Agency, which was originally started as a branch office, were raised in status to sub-offices. New offices were also opened at Jonesgunj (Ajmer), Rol and Diguna (Marwar), and Surpura (Bikaner) they were still under experiment at the close of the year. The branch office at the Bharatpur Railway Station was closed in connection with the opening of the new office at the Bharatpur Agency and the office at Katholi was removed to the neighbouring village Bari Khatu (Marwar).

3 Extensions in Central India—The experimental offices at Bagli (Bagli Chiefship), Padhana and Ringnode (Dewas) were made permanent during the year. The office at Tirla (Nimkhhera), which had been closed as non self-supporting, was re-opened permanently, under State guarantee. At the close of the year experimental offices were open at Rajpur (Baiwani), Bamnia (Rutlam) and Hatpipia (Bagli), and arrangements had been concluded to open an experimental office at Chhaplihera (Narsingarh), with effect from the 1st April 1899. Initiative measures were also taken towards opening post offices, under State guarantee, at Raoti and Bangrod (Sailana).

The year's work in respect of new post offices was, therefore, as follows.—

<i>Permanent Offices</i>	
Newly opened	9
Transferred from Panjab	1
Deduct, closed	10
	1
Permanent—net increase	9
<i>Experimental Offices.</i>	
Existing at close of the year	7
Projected for ensuing year	3
EXPERIMENTAL TOTAL	
	10

4 Appendix I, Post Offices and letter boxes—Appendix No I to this Review shows only the post offices and letter boxes which were on a permanent footing at the end of the year. It gives net increases of 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes. The increases in the previous year were 13 offices and 3 letter-boxes.

5 Appendix II, Main Lines—This Appendix gives a net increase at the close of the year of 54 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agencies—Railways, Camels, Tongas and Runners. There was an increase of 8 miles in Railway Agency, due to the transfer of the Kotkasim Office from the Panjab to this Circle. The increase in runner's mileage was 69 miles, due to (1) the transfer of the Kotkasim Office to Rajputana, 7

miles, (ii) opening of new lines—Chandaurun to Jacl, 21 miles—Kalandari to Sana, 12 miles,—Jaora to Ringnode, 7 miles,—and Akharpur to Bign, 19 miles, but against these increases there was a decrease of 81 miles in runners' lines, due to (i) the introduction of a mail tonga service between Nasirabad and Deoli, 53 miles, (ii) the closing of the line Koha to Jacl, 21 miles, and (iii) an error of 2 miles excess which occurred in the preparation of Appendix II to previous reviews, and which has now been rectified.

The Nasirabad-Deoli mail tonga service has supplied a long-desired want. It has been the means of expediting the letter mails by some three hours and the parcel mails by more than one day between Nasirabad and Deoli, and this advantage is shared by the important cities beyond Deoli, viz, Tonk, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalapatan. It also affords rapid means of locomotion to travellers. There was, however, some difficulty with the contractor, who, though he fully maintained the contract rate of speed for the mails, overworked the ponies and overloaded the tongas.

The experiment alluded to in the previous year's review—of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankia, by the escort camel sowars, for which the Post Office pays the Marwar Darbar a sum equivalent to the cost of the mail camel sowars, who have been abolished—was tried for six months during the year, and proved entirely satisfactory and was confirmed. The success of this measure, the first of its kind in the annals of the Imperial Post Office—was so marked, by increased speed and regularity of the mail service, that similar measures have been proposed as part of a scheme for the introduction of Postal Unity in the State of Bikaner, and it is hoped that the precedent now established may be adopted elsewhere, to the mutual advantage of the States and of the Post Office.

6. *Postal Unity*—Efforts were steadily maintained during the year, in view of the substitution of the Imperial Post for the Raj Dāk services,—which, at the best, very imperfectly meet the necessities of the people. It was hoped that Postal Unity would have been established in the new State of Jhalawar during the year, but the installation of the new Chief took place so late in the year, that it was found impossible to settle details and introduce the measure before the 31st March. The Kotah Darbar, who, as stated in last year's review, had conceded the opening of more Imperial Offices in the State, have now taken into serious consideration the adoption of complete unification of posts. During the year, at the personal desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I drew up a scheme (alluded to in the preceding paragraph) for Postal Unity for Bikaner, but negotiations had not been concluded by the 31st March. The question of extension of the Imperial Post throughout the Dhar State was taken up, and there is reason to hope that Postal Unity will be adopted by the Kishengarh Darbar, who recognise the need for more post offices in the State, and also the superiority of the Imperial Post to any indigenous Dāk system. In the State of Jaipur, the policy of objection to Postal extensions remained unchanged, and there has been no improvement in the Raj Dāk in its connection with the Imperial Post.

7. For five years, viz, 1894-95 to 1898-99, the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets, parcels—ordinary, value payable, and insured—and of money orders issued and paid, that were sent out for delivery through Post Offices in the Circle. A comparison of the figures of the first, with the last, of these five years shows large increases under all heads, and this is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased postal facilities afforded to the public, by the opening of many new post offices and letter-boxes, during the period concerned.

Comparing the figures for the year under review with those of the preceding year,—vide statement below—there was an increase of 38 per cent in letters and of 2 per cent in parcels sent out for delivery —

Year	Letter mail	Parcel mail
1897-98	13,288,726	158,018
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
Increases	529,495	3,233

An analysis of the details given in the Appendix for the last two years shows that while there was an increase of 4.7 per cent in ordinary and value payable parcels, there was a decrease of 8 per cent in insured parcels. The increase in 1897-98 was, however, abnormal, owing to large imports of silver and influx of population from plague-stricken localities which led the immigrants to transmit their valuables by post, under the insurance system, for safety. There was a decrease of 4.1 per cent in newspapers and packets, which is attributed to the abolition, during the year, of the privileged publication system—under which many trade circulars and price lists, periodically published, were allowed the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna rate of postage. Such articles were excluded from the cheap postage, by the introduction of the Registered newspaper system, which has superseded the old privileged publication system.

The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the two years are contrasted below —

Year	Number of money orders issued	Amount of money orders issued	Number of money orders paid	Amount of money orders paid
		<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>
1897-98 . .	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766
1898-99 . .	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,36,600
Increase . .	9,013	86,234	10,807	7,38,834

The issues increased by 3.2 per cent in number and by 1.1 in amount, while the payments increased by 6.1 in number and by 11.7 in amount. The average value of a money order issued fell from R27-8-0 in 1897-98 to R26-14-7 in 1898-99, while the average value of a money order paid rose from R36-1-4 in 1897-98 to R37-15-5 in 1898-99.

8 *Appendix III A, insured articles and ordinary parcels "posted"* — Appendix III A affords statistics of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Circle during the year under review. It shows the following increases —

Insured articles . . .	per cent 14.5	Amount specified for recovery	per cent 24.8
Value of ditto . . .	23.34	Ordinary parcels registered	4.7
Value payable articles . .	25.07	„ „ unregistered	9.2

As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there were large increases under all items, except ordinary registered parcels, and that was to be anticipated as the cheaper system of unregistered parcels (in which there was an increase of over 6 per cent) became more widely appreciated and resorted to by the public. The value of insured articles posted rose to some 55 lakhs, against some 44 lakhs in the preceding year.

SAVINGS BANKS

9 The following statement shows the increase in the Circle during the 12 months ending the 31st December 1898, in the number of Savings Bank accounts open and the total deposit balance —

	Number of Savings Bank accounts open	Amount of deposit balance
		<i>R</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1898 . . .	11,809	19,16,275
Quarter ending 31st December 1898 . .	12,069	19,77,563
Increase during the 12 months . . .	260	61,313

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES

10 Appendix IV shows that no cases of highway robberies of mails occurred during the year, and that there was only one case of attempt. The first three cases detailed in the Appendix were pending at the close of the previous year. In case No. 1 (attempt on the parcel mail, Ujjain-Agar line, date 9th December 1897), the Agent to the Governor General held that an attempt on the mail had been made. The culprits have not been traced. In case No. 2 (robbery of the parcel mail, Deoli-Nasirabad line, date 16th December 1897), the robbers have not been apprehended and police enquiries have now been abandoned. In case No. 3 (robbery of Rs300 from the mail, Nagar-Dig line, date 20th February 1898), Runner Manohar was suspected and prosecuted. He was convicted by the Lower Court, but acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Court at Bhartpur.

Of the two cases of attempt at highway robbery, No. 4, which occurred on the Ujjain-Agar line, in Holkar Territory, on date the 15th February 1898, was inadvertently omitted from last year's appendix. The runner and the escort sowar were attacked by three men, who pelted them with stones. There was no loss. The culprits have not been traced. Case No. 5 occurred on the Bag-Jhabua line, Jhabua State, on date the 19th April 1898. The runner, who was unescorted, was accosted by six Bhils, who, after feeling the bags, allowed him to pass on with the mail. During the year there were five allegations of attempts on the mails which, on enquiry, were found not to have been *bond fide* cases. The runners concerned were dealt with departmentally.

SALT REVENUE

11. During the year under review, Abu Road Head Office and Pindwara Branch Office (Sirohi) were placed in the list of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Alwar, and three branch offices, Malhargah, Rajgarh and Pindwara, received indents, which aggregated 109 in number, for 20,917½ maunds of salt, valued at Rs6,672-15-9. The following statement shows the transactions of the last two years —

YEAR	Number of indents	Quantity of salt supplied			Value of salt supplied.		
		Md	Sr	Ck	R	a	p
1897-98	124	23,365	0	0	63,253	6	6
1898-99	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9
Decrease	15	2,417	20	0	6,580	6	9

The Depôt Post Offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other Post Offices, outside this Circle, 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued at Rs1,30,991, against 286 indents for 51,990 maunds, valued at Rs1,41,262 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipt of indents at post offices is attributed, in the main, to the introduction of a system whereby the Indian Midland Railway now receives indents for salt from traders without charge, whereas the post office charges 8 annas per cent.

QUININE

12 The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year, and the measure was extended, with effect from the 1st May 1898, to those post offices situated in the Central India Agency, which are under the jurisdiction of this Circle. From the 1st January 1899, the post offices in Central India have been supplied with the drug direct by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail, and that arrangement has proved superior to the initiative plan of distribution through the local Medical Department.

The following comparative statement of sales for 1897-98 and 1898-99 shows a net decrease of 11,209 five-grain powders, from which it is to be

inferred that the year under review was healthier than the preceding year, when, owing to famine or scarcity, the poorer class fell ready victims to fever —

POSTAL DIVISIONS	Sales, 1897 98	Sales, 1898 99	Increase or Decrease
Upper Rajputana	13,514	5,469	— 8,045
Lower "	15,927	8,467	— 7,460
Mewar	11,215	7,401	— 3,814
Malwa	3,857	11,905	+ 8,110
TOTAL	44,511	33,302	— 11,209 net decrease

The five-grain powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 24 lbs of the drug, valued at Rs20-5-6, as against 44,511 powders, or over 35 lbs, valued at Rs73-8-0, sold in the previous year. The number of powders sold by Village Postmen amounted to 2,248

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

13 During the year, the telegraph was extended to the following five Post Offices, viz, Dig and Kumer (Bharatpur), Jhunjhnu and Mandawa (Jaipur) and Pachoi (Narsingah). Thus, there were 44 combined offices existing in the Circle at the close of the year, as against 39 on the 31st March 1898

These 44 combined offices received 122,692 and sent 97,113 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs75,196, against 113,154 messages received and 88,000 messages sent, affording a revenue of Rs60,885 in the previous year. Thus, while the number of messages received increased by 9,538, and of those sent by 9,413, there was a diminution of revenue of Rs5,689. This is attributable to (1) the decrease of the more costly "Ordinary" messages, consequent on the system—introduced during the year under review—whereby "Deferred" telegrams are now delivered by messengers, instead of being posted and sent out with the mail delivery, and (2) the value of Telegraph Reply passes, which was in the past included as part of the revenue, has now been excluded.

The expenditure incurred on Postal-Telegraph establishments was in 1897-98 Rs14,219-1-0 and during 1898-99 Rs15,181-9-6

The 130 Receiving Post Offices in the Circle,—at which telegrams are booked for the public and transmitted by post to the nearest Telegraph Office for despatch by wire,—received 5,723 telegrams, representing a revenue of Rs1,684, as against 6,239 telegrams booked the previous year, representing a revenue of Rs5,539. As stated in last year's review, the extension of combined offices necessarily leads to the diminution of telegrams booked at Receiving Post Offices.

TOURS OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAIPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA

11. A Post Office was attached to the camps of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Jaipur on the 16th January 1899 and closed at Udaipur on the 11th March 1899.

A camp Post Office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Narsingah on the 17th November 1898 and closed at Mhow on the 2nd February 1899.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES

15. A temporary Post Office was opened at Ajmer from the 19th to the 25th February 1899, for the convenience of the large camp of Railway Volunteers formed there for annual practice. There was no need for temporary Post Offices at Fairs, such as Jodhpur, Pushkar, etc., as such periodical gatherings were again held in abeyance, owing to the risk they involved of importing sickness.

THEFT BY POSTAL SERVANTS

16. The following seven cases of theft and misappropriation by Postal servants occurred in the year under review. In the previous year there were

five such cases Phundun Lal, Overseer of the Ujjain-Agar mail line, misappropriated Rs 6, the pay of certain runners. He was convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Political Agent, Malwa, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 100, or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for four months. Ladia, runner of the Pipari-Khimsar mail line, when leaving the Asop Post Office with the mails, wilfully failed, as he passed through the village, to call for the escort sowar to accompany him, and when he had proceeded some distance on the line, he opened the Asop office bag and abstracted Rs 100, which he hid and afterwards gave up. He was convicted, under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Court of Vakils, Malwa, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a-half years. The sentence was confirmed by the Resident, Western Rajputana States. Sidhu Ram, Postman, Begun, temporarily misappropriated Rs 7, the amount recovered on a Value Payable packet delivered by him. He made good the amount shortly afterwards and absconded. His dismissal was ordered. Guwai Lal, while officiating as Branch Postmaster, Madar, misappropriated postage Rs 2 recovered by him on unpaid covers delivered. He made good the amount, and was dismissed. Rahimuddin, Branch Postmaster, Jaswantpura, reported that he had received copper coin, instead of a remittance of Rs 50 in rupees, sent to him in the mail bag from the Abu Sub-office. The enquiry failed to fix the theft on the Branch Postmaster, though it gave rise to some suspicion against him, he was, therefore, held liable to make good the loss and was transferred to another office. The following cases were pending at the close of the year: (i) Shrin Lal, 2nd clerk, Jodhpur Post Office, was suspected of misappropriating Rs 5, the amount by which a money order was short paid, (ii) Yeswant Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Churu, failed to bring to credit certain Savings Bank deposits, amounting Rs 10-3-9.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAGE STAMPS

17. Fifteen cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were finally disposed of during the year. Of these, ten related to the misuse of service stamps for private correspondence. Legal convictions were obtained in five of the cases, in three, the accused were discharged for want of evidence, and in the two remaining the offenders could not be traced.

The other five cases related to the re-use of ordinary stamps. Legal convictions were obtained in two cases, in one case the accused was discharged, and in the two remaining they were acquitted.

In the previous year there were five cases of the misuse of service stamps and two of the re-use of private stamps.

FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM

18. Two instances were brought to notice by the Minister of Kishangarh, in which attempts had been made to swindle His Highness the Maharaja by means of the Value-payable post. The offender in one case was a clerk in the Nowlakha Post Office. The value of the articles sent—some worthless pamphlets—was recovered from the sender, and he was also punished by the Postmaster General of the Panjab. In the other case, a native of Gya sent some old, valueless magazines to His Highness. The sender is said to be of unsound mind. The Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, recovered the value from him, and placed the case in the hands of the District Magistrate, Gya.

A resident of Kotputli complained that the sender of a Value-payable article to his address, posted at Lahore, had cheated him by sending goods other than those he had ordered. The case was referred to the Panjab Circle, and the complainant was recommended to seek legal redress.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

19. In Rajputana, during the year, a new building on rent was constructed by the Railway Administration and occupied by the Post Office at Eriapura Road, and at the close of the year other Post Office buildings were under construction, by similar agency, at Barmer and Pindwara. At the latter place, His Highness the Maha Rao of Sirohi kindly placed free accommodation for the Post Office at the disposal of the Department, until the new building is completed. The Bharatpur Darbar were so good as to find free accommodation for the newly-established Post Office at the Bharatpur Agency.

Owing to the good offices of the Kishangarh Darbar, preliminaries were settled for the construction of a new Post Office, on a site centrally situated at the Capital. The Rao Raja of Sikur, who is on all occasions most helpful to this Department, has consented to erect a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph office at the important and rising town of Fatlipur. The Jhalrapatan City Post Office has been enlarged and adapted for the impending extension to it of the telegraph. Preliminaries were settled with the Bundi Darbar to enlarge the accommodation for the combined office at the Capital. The Thakur of Mandawa agreed to construct a building, on rent, for the combined office there. A firm of Bankers at Jhunjhunn are constructing a suitable house for the local combined office.

In Central India, the Narsingarh Darbar are building a house for the combined office at Pachor.

In many cases Post Office buildings, borne on the books of the Public Works Department, were extended, or otherwise improved during the year. In other cases, better accommodation for post offices has been secured, at enhanced rent.

MISCELLANEOUS

20 The year has been marked by the introduction of a new Post Office Act (No VI of 1898), which came into effect from the 1st July, and by the following changes and concessions to the public. From the 1st October the privileged publication system was abolished and new rules introduced for the registration of *bona fide* newspapers. From the same date, the inland postage rates on letters were revised and reduced in respect of those above half a tola in weight. With effect from Christmas Day, 1898, the rates were reduced from 2½ annas to 1 anna per half ounce on letters for the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions. From the 1st January 1899 the conditions were revised and simplified under which inland postal articles may be insured. The extension of the Postal Life Insurance system generally to servants of Government, which was introduced from February 1898, was, during the year under review, also extended to Officers of Government whose services have been lent to Railway Administrations. The commission on money orders issued upon the post offices at Kathoh, Eimpura, Ahoi, Chanand, Jaloi and Tugatgarh, which, in the preceding year, had to be increased from 1 to 2 per cent on account of the very heavy transactions and the difficulty and cost of financing, was again reduced at Kathoh with effect from the 1st July 1898 and at the other offices from the 1st March 1899. Owing to the expansion of Postal business and consequent increase in their work and responsibilities, the salaries of the Postmasters at Mhow, Neemuch, Ratlam, Udaipur and Abu Road were rationally enhanced. The growth of Postal-Telegraph work also led to increases in establishment and in some cases of emoluments. The general expansion of the Circle within the last four years necessitated the strengthening of the clerical staff of my own office and of the Ajmer Dead Letter Office. Revisions of mail routes, establishments, etc., were worked out and sanctioned, in reference to the impending opening of the Guna-Baran and Balotra-Bairmer Railway extensions early in the ensuing year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

21 The statistics furnished with this review indicate a steady advancement in Postal business. The relaxation of the strict economy imposed in the previous year opened the way for some useful measures of development. There were no cases of highway robbery of mails, and no very serious case of default by Postal servants. Cordial relations continued to be generally maintained by the Department in its relations with various Darbars. With the exception of three months (July to October) when I was on leave, and Mr W. T. VonSomeran, C I E, acted for me, the administration of the Circle was in my hands. Between us we spent 171 days of the year on tour. I have experienced a continuance of the kind assistance of the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India—and of the Political officers generally—which was so liberally extended to me in the past and for which my best acknowledgments are due.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana

Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1899

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1898					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1899					INCREASE OR DECREASE					REMARKS
Post Offices					Post Offices					Post Offices					
Head	Sub	Branch	Total	Letter boxes	Head	Sub	Branch	Total	Letter boxes	Head	Sub	Branch	TOTAL	Letter boxes	
12	72	238	322	223	12	76	243	331	244	.	+4	+5	+9	+21	Imperial District Ddk
		11	11				11	11							
12	72	249	333	223	12	76	254	342	244	.	+4	+5	+9	+21	TOTAL

Appendix II

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railways, Camels, Tongas, and Runners, during the year ending 31st March 1899, as compared with the previous year

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES	Mileage on 31st March 1898	Mileage on 31st March 1899	INCREASE OR DECREASE		REMARKS
			Increase	Decrease	
<i>Imperial</i>					
Railways . . .	1,469	1,477	8*		* From Ajereha to Bawal
Camels, tongas and mail carts . . .	245	303	58		
Runners . . .	3 231½	3,219½	69	81	
TOTAL	4,945½	4,999½	135	81	
<i>District Dál.</i>					
Runners ,	190	190			Net increase 54 miles
TOTAL	190	190			
GRAND TOTAL	5,135½	5,189½	135	81	

Appendix III.

Enumeration of articles delivered, and money orders issued and paid during the past five years

YEAR	Letters	Post cards	Newspapers and packets	Parcels including value payable articles	Insured parcels	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED		MONEY ORDERS PAID		REMARKS
						No	Amount	No	Amount	
							₹		₹	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,96,589	136,289	47,39,059	
1895-96	6,412,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,424	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	7,051,840	4,918,164	1,181,804	103,420	19,656	277,440	71,15,677	174,717	60,95,882	
1897-98	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	68,07,766	
1898-99	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,226	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,000	

Appendix IIIA

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajpootana Circle during the year 1899-99

YEAR	INSURED ARTICLES						VALUE PAYABLE ARTICLES						NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS					
	No	Value		Insurance fees		Number	Amount specified for recovery		Commission		Registered	Un registered						
		R	a	p	R		a	p	R	a			p	R	a	p		
1897-98	16,697	44,67,747	10	4	11	8	12	14	0	7,921	1,17,190	0	0	1,008	0	0	38,918	4,063
1898-99	19,171	55,10,620	11	8	14,666	1	0	9,911	1,16,325	8	0	2,860	4	0	40,778	4,439		
Increase or decrease	+2,474	+10,42,873	1	4	+2,823	8	0	+1,987	+29,135	3	0	+1,2	4	0	+1,860	+376		
Percentage	115	23	34		23	8		25	07	21	8	23	6		47	92		

Appendix IV

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1899

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No	Date	Locality	Territory	Parties concerned implicated or suspected	Nature and brief details of the property stolen	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry	REMARKS
1	9th Decem- ber 1897		Gwalior State			An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 9th Decem-ber 1897 by three high way men two miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers handed over the mail to the escort sowar who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The Political Agent, Malwa, was of opinion that no attempt had been made on the mail, but the Agent to Government for Central India decided there was some foundation for the runner's report that the mails had been attacked by highway men. The culprits were not traced.
2	16th Decem- ber 1897		Ajmer District		One insured parcel containing 50 tolas of lace valued at Rs70, 1 value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels 5 value payable unregistered packets and 1 unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nasirabad for Dool on the 15th Decem-ber 1897 was robbed in British territory, near the Rifle Bunk at Dool, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mail robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. It remains undetected and the investigation by the local police has been closed.
3	20th Febru- ary 1898		Bhartpur State		Rs300 cash	The mail despatched from Sikri and Nagar for Dig on the 20th February 1898 was plundered by highway robbers at a distance 1 mile from Dig. The Branch Office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of Rs300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The runner, Monohar was suspected to have robbed the cash. He was prosecuted in the Court of the Nazim of Dig, and was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, but, on appeal to the Sessions Court he was finally acquitted.
4	1st Feb- ruary 1898		Holkar State			Runner Pira, of the Dhabla Kalyan stage, on the Ujjain Agar line, alleged that when carrying the mail from Agar towards Ujjain he and the escort sowar were accosted by three men near the 23rd mile stone in Indore Territory. The men threw stones at them which struck the sowar and his horse. The runner was not hit.	The offenders have not been traced. The Political Agent, Malwa, addressed the Scindia and Holkar States in view of rendering the escort accompaning the Government mails more efficient.
5	18th April 1898		Jhabua State			Runner Pira Singh while carrying the mail from Tunda Chowky towards Sirdarpore on the Bag Jhabua line was stopped by six Bhils who after asking the runner what he carried and feeling the bag with their hands allowed him to proceed without further molestation.	The runner was unaccompanied and could produce no evidence of his allegation. The case was reported to the Political Agent Bhopawar. The Bhils concerned have not been traced.

CAMP ABU
The 10th May 1899

G PARTON GROVES
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana

PART V

GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99

SUMMARY

The expenditure during the year 1898-99 on Public Works in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on Irrigation Works in the British Districts of Ajmer Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, amounted to Rs50,58,065, as shown below —

	R
(1) Imperial Military Works	1,31,385
(2) Imperial Civil Works	2,16,760
(3) Famine Relief (Civil)	2,502
(4) Incorporated Local Funds	14,452
(5) Other Contributional Works inclusive of Municipal Works in Ajmer-Merwara	28,383
(6) Native States of Rajputana	76,64,603
TOTAL	80,58,065

Items (1) to (5) inclusive are separately reviewed

2 The expenditure incurred by Native States on item (6) is detailed as follows.—

	R
Mewar (exclusive of Railways)	4,44,639 †
* Marwar including Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	45,19,043
Ditto work done for British Section	95,971
Jaipur (exclusive of Railways)	7,81,537 †
*Tonk	23,600 †
*Bhartpur	4,50,500
*Alwar	4,03,497
*Kotah (exclusive of Railways)	4,31,056 †
*Bikaner (ditto)	8,39,929 †
Jhalawar	1,02,776
Dholpur	} Figures not furnished
Karauli	
Bundi	
TOTAL	76,64,603

The total outlay of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs24,14,358

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA

A—RAILWAYS

3 *Marwar*—The excess outlay during the year under review over that of the previous year is mainly due to the large expenditure on the Shadiipalh-Balotra metre-gauge line (Marwar Section). This section is 134.81 miles in length and is estimated to cost Rs42,77,574. Work is still in progress. The formation is finished with the exception of two large cuttings. The minor bridges are nearly completed. It is expected that this extension will be opened for traffic probably in April 1900, and the line will be completed in August 1900. The reports of the British section of 40 miles between Marwar border and Nara Valley are submitted separately to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge, the sum of Rs95,971 was expended on it during the year.

Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah—The broad-gauge line from Guna to Baran passes through 20½ miles of the Kotah State, and 22.46 miles of the Tonk State. It was commenced in 1897, and is now ready for traffic. Formal sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for opening the line provisionally at once.

* Expenditure supervised by Public Works Officers lent by Imperial Government

† Capital expenditure on railway construction has not been reported.

Guna-Baran Extension—The extension of the Railway from Baran to Kotah, a distance of 43 miles, is deferred pending investigation of the scheme for the through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Kameh. A party of Railway Engineers was deputed by the Government of India to explore and survey the country between Baran, Kotah, Bundi and westwards through Mewar on to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, during the cold season 1898-99.

The field work is practically completed and the estimates and reports are under preparation.

Bikaner—The section Bikaner to Khari, 41.67 miles, of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway is open for traffic. The line from Bikaner northwards *via* Khari to Lunkaransar and Suratgarh is in progress. From Khari to Lunkaransar 8.9 miles, the earthwork is nearly ready. Ballast has been collected at depôts. The bridges are not yet commenced. The permanent-way materials are shortly expected.

For the section Lunkaransar to Suratgarh (63 miles) an estimate amounting to Rs 12,71,300 has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Work is in progress. An estimate for the Suratgarh-Bhatinda Section (88 miles), amounting to Rs 19,42,757, has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, but has not yet been sanctioned.

The Gigasar-Palana branch line, which has been sanctioned and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system, a distance of 9.5 miles.

Mewar—The extension of the line, from Debari to Ahr river bridge, *viz.*, 6.44 miles, and estimated to cost Rs 2,58,777, has been nearly completed. Application is about to be made to the Government of India for the opening of this extension, which will in all probability take place in July 1899.

Jaipur—The metre-gauge line between Sanganer on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Sawai-Madhopur, 73 miles in length, in the Jaipur State, is in progress.

On the first 40 miles of the line the earthwork and masonry of the bridges are practically completed. On the second section of the line, work has only recently been commenced. The biggest work on this new line is the Banas Bridge at mile 51½, which is estimated to cost nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. No arrangements have as yet been made for either rails or sleepers.

The gross earnings on the open lines are as follows—

In Marwar State

	R
Gross earnings	13,81,455
Working expenses	6,99,176
Net profit	<u>7,22,279</u>

or 10.37 per cent as compared with 10.50 per cent for last year.

In Bikaner State

	R
Gross earnings	1,00,195
Working expenses	70,846
Net profit	<u>89,619</u>

or 4.08 per cent as compared with 6.73 per cent to end of December 1898.

The reduction in percentage earned on both the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways is due to increased outlay under Capital due to the construction of Railway extensions in each case.

In Mewar State

	<i>R</i>
Gross earnings	1,48,822
Working expenses	82,458
Net profit	61,364

or 3.57 per cent on the Capital outlay to end of December 1898. The percentage for the preceding year, 1897, cannot be given for comparison, as the Capital and Revenue Accounts for 1897 are recorded in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administration.

B—IRRIGATION

Considerable progress has been made on irrigation works particularly in Jaipur on the Ramgarh Project and in Bharatpur on the Bareilly Bund System, the Oochem Canals, and the Sikri Canals. No report has been furnished regarding the working of the Ghaggar Canals in Bikaner State during the current year under review.

C—GENERAL

The Palana Colliery in the Bikaner State, which has been working since April 1898, has made little progress. In July 1898, Mr R. W. Clarke, a mining expert, was appointed to Bikaner and took over charge of the collieries and general engineering work of the State. He reports that the work up till now has been more or less exploratory, and very little money has been spent on plant and machinery. The output has reached 500 tons per month. The coal is used in the engines and workshops in Bikaner, on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway in the Jaipur State, and at the Kishangarh Mills. When the branch railway line, sanctioned by the Government of India and at present under construction, connecting Gigasar with the collieries is opened, it is anticipated that production will be cheaper and a more ready sale will ensue. The coal sold during the past ten months was—

Tons 878 16 cwt. at Rs-8 per ton = Rs7,470-3 0

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs2,308. The coal has been tried on both locomotives and stationary engines. In the latter it does very well, but in the former it has not hitherto given satisfaction as the coal often chinkers very badly.

ESTABLISHMENT

4 Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, who was transferred to the Frontier for field service, rejoined the Public Works Department of Rajputana and Central India on the afternoon of 18th April 1898.

Mr. Chaim Chandra Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, proceeded on one month and 18 days' privilege leave on 20th June 1898, and returned to duty on the 7th August 1898.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, proceeded on six months' furlough from 4th October 1898, making over charge of the Ajmer Provincial Division to Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, who had just returned from furlough.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from the Ajmer Provincial Division to the Mount Abu Division, and relieved Mr. A. J. Fluke, Sub-Engineer and Officiating Executive Engineer, on the 28th October 1898.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned from furlough on the 3rd April 1899, and assumed charge of the Mount Abu Division from Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on the afternoon of 8th April 1899.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred to the Indore Division, *vice* Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who proceeded on three months' privilege leave, and assumed charge of the Division on the forenoon of 20th April 1899.

Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been deputed to Ajmer for famine relief operations in Ajmer-Merwara. He joined on the 27th April 1899.

IMPERIAL

Military Works

The following are the chief works which were undertaken during the year 1898-99 —

MAJOR WORKS

NATIVE INFANTRY LINES AT INDORE

- 1 Dismantling and reconstructing Pendlas estimated at Rs17,473
- Outlay during the year, Rs10,483, in progress

BHOPAL BATTALION, SEHORE

- 2 Iron moveable latrines brought on the returns of the Public Works Department, Rs3,402

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS AT INDORE

- 3 Renewing terrace roof of Day and Sergeants' rooms estimated at Rs7,894
- Outlay during the year, Rs8,352, completed

MINOR WORKS

EUROPEAN INFANTRY AT INDORE

- 4 Providing pine ceiling to married men's quarters, Rs973, completed.

BHOPAL BATTALION, SEHORE

- 5 Two new cells were added and the roof raised at total cost of Rs1,370, completed
- 6 Mortuary and store room was constructed, Rs1,360, completed

NATIVE INFANTRY AT INDORE

- 7 New doors were provided to the Sepoys' pendlas, Nos 8 and 14, Rs542, completed
- 8 Wire fencing was provided on the three sides of the compound of officers' quarters, Rs527, completed

MALWA BHIL CORPS AT SIRDARPUR

- 9 Trip stone floor aim, racks and shelves were provided to the Bells of Arms, Rs675, completed

DEPOT MEDICAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS, ABU

- 10 Dismantling and rebuilding the cook-house, Rs623; completed

20—FAMILY BLOCK, ABU

- 11 Sinking a well to be 70 feet deep has been commenced, Rs563 expended on 30 feet depth only. Work has been stopped owing to a solid sheet of rock having been found at a depth of 30 feet. A new site will probably have to be selected.

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU

- 12 Constructing Hospital Store-keeper's quarters, Rs1,900, completed.

LAWFENCE SCHOOL, ABU

- 13 Constructing an iron latrine of ten seats for girls, Rs33 , completed

ROYAL ARTILLERY LINES, DEESA

- 14 Removing present doors of gunshed No 64 and substituting plain galvanized iron sheet doors, Rs1,290 , completed.

RIFLE RANGE, KHLWARA.

- 15 Constructing a new range, Rs1,298 , completed

REPAIRS

The following special repairs were executed during the year —

NATIVE INFANTRY, INDORE

- 16 Special repairs to some of the Sepoys' pendals and Native Officers' quarters, Rs4,426 , completed

STATION HOSPITAL, ABU

- 17 Re-roofing the infectious ward, Rs1,088 , completed

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, Nos 4 AND 9, ABU

- 18 Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs2,481 , completed

PURVEYOR'S STORE, ABU

- 19 Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs805 , completed.

SERGEANT MAJOR'S QUARTERS, ABU

- 20 Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs1,293 , completed

OFFICERS' QUARTERS, No 51, ABU

- 21 Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs1,542 , completed

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, ABU

- 22 Re-roofing barracks, Nos 1 and 6, with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs2,659 , completed

- 23 Re-roofing barracks, Nos 5 and 10, with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs5,269 , completed

ROYAL ARTILLERY BUILDINGS, DEESA

- 24 Special repairs to Royal Artillery Buildings, Rs1,930 , completed

EUROPEAN INFANTRY BARRACKS, DEESA

- 25 Special repairs to European Infantry barracks including the Station Hospital, Rs2,024 , completed

FEMALE HOSPITAL, ABU

- 26 Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets and single tiles, Rs1,688 , completed

REPAIRS, MILITARY

- 27 Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Military buildings of the D. and roads as far as funds permitted

MAJOR WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS

ADMINISTRATION

- 28 Constructing a new Agency Office at Abu, R13,969, nearly completed
- 29 Constructing a new bilhard and vakils' rooms for the Abu Residency, R3,625, completed
- 30 Constructing a new office room for the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, R4,294, completed

MINOR WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

ADMINISTRATION

- 31 Constructing two entrance gates complete to the Residency road R583, completed
- 32 Additions and alterations in the Residency buildings, Abu, R899, completed
- 33 Renewing old doors, etc., for the Residency, Abu, R621, completed
- 34 Additions and alterations to Assistants' quarter No. 1 (The Doll), R1,406, completed
- 35 Constructing a new verandah on the east side of Assistant's quarter No 3 and a new stable, R621, completed

REPAIRS, CIVIL

- 36 Annual and ordinary repairs were carried out to all Civil buildings as far as funds permitted

COMMUNICATIONS

MAJOR WORKS

The following are the chief items of expenditure during the year —

ABU HILL ROAD

37. The work on widening, improving and metalling the 4th mile is in progress. Most of the widening has been done and metal collected. Side drains and dry stone walls and parapets are under construction, also rock blasting. Similar widening and improvement of the road in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th miles is practically completed, excepting side drains, parapet walls and widening of some of the narrow portions of the road which cannot be safely disturbed.

38 Constructing paved causeway on Banas river, Deoli Link Road, R5,246, completed.

39 Constructing culverts and causeways on miles 26, 33 and 48 of Deoli Link Road, R3,702, completed

REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS

40 All lines of communication were kept in good order. The following special repairs were executed during the year

41 Special repairs to road from Erapura Railway Station to Erapura Cantonment, R1,866

CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS

42. Constructing a racket court for the Rajputana Club, Abu, R6,563, in progress

43 Constructing Jubilee tank at Kundal near Pindwara in the Sirohi State. This tank is being constructed at the instance and expense of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi. It is about 3 miles from Pindwara village to the east. It has two dams. The north dam is 310 feet in length and 38½ feet in height, and the south dam is 870 feet long and 19½ feet high. Each dam is provided with a sluice well. The expenditure during the year is R1,300, in progress

44. Constructing a bridge in the Municipal gardens at Abu, R1,433,

NATIVE STATES.

MEWAR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99

The expenditure on Public Works during the year exclusive of Railways is R4,44,639 distributed as under —

	R
Original Works—Buildings	2,87,582
Repairs	39,997
Original Works—Communications	2,143
Repairs	29,436
Original Works—Irrigation	17,945
Repairs	12,661
Miscellaneous	39,145
Establishment	15,730
Total	4,44,639

RAILWAYS

2. The extension of the line from Debari to Ahr river bridge, *viz*, 6.44 miles, and estimated to cost R2,53,777, has been nearly completed. Application is about to be made to the Government of India for the opening of this extension, which will in all probability take place in July 1899.

GENERAL

3. Mr G. E. Lillie, the Railway Engineer, still continues in office as the Manager of the Railway, both open line and new construction. The ordinary Public Works are managed by a separate establishment. The cost of establishment for the latter has been R15,730, which gives a percentage of 3.67 on the outlay of R4,28,909, spent on Public Works exclusive of Railways. The report lacks interest and value from the fact that the Darbar has failed to comply with the Resident's application for more detailed information regarding the expenditure in this most important branch of the Administration.

JODHPUR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99.

The total estimated expenditure during the year on Railway and other Public Works taken together amounted to R46,15,074, *viz*. —

Railways—

	R
Expenditure on construction debitable to Capital accounts	34,55,011
Working expenses of Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	7,22,912

General Public—

Works including Establishment Charges	4,37,151
	46,15,074

Deduct—

British section	95,971
Estimated expenditure on Jodhpur Railway	45,19,083

2. The estimated expenditure of the year as compared with that of last year shows an increase of R26,15,520. The increase is chiefly due to the large outlay on the construction of the Marwar Section of the Shadi-palli-Balotra Railway, on which R22,57,057 were spent during the year, the total expenditure to date being R33,81,206 on this section. A large proportion of the funds required for the Railway has been obtained by means of a loan advanced on favourable terms by the Mysore Darbar.

RAILWAYS

3. The open mileage of Jodhpur State Railways remain the same as last year, *viz*, 320.50 miles.

The gross receipts and working expenses of these lines were Rs13,51,155 and Rs6,59,176, respectively during the year, giving a net profit of Rs7,22,279 and a return of Rs10.37 per cent on the total Capital cost of Rs69,65,005. The gross receipts, which are the largest yet recorded, were swelled by freight for permanent-way materials for the extensions under construction and by large inward traffic in food-grains to Bikaner, Jodhpur and Balotra.

The work on the Jodhpur Section of the Balotra Shadiipali Railway 134.81 miles in total length, as mentioned in last year's report, is still in progress. The formation is finished with the exception of two large cuttings. The minor bridges are nearly completed. Ballast is nearly complete up to 95 miles and is in progress beyond. It is expected that this extension will be opened for traffic probably in April 1900 and the line will be completed in August 1900. The estimated cost of this line is Rs42,77,574. The Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, is also constructing the British Section of 40 miles between Marwar border and Naia Valler. Reports of this section are submitted separately to the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge. Rupees 95,971 were expended during the year.

CONSERVANCY TRAMWAY

4 A length of 3½ miles has been laid down in addition to the existing line of 9 miles to connect it with the Palace and from His Highness's stables round his race course. The total cost of these tramways, which now aggregate 13 miles, is Rs1,25,466 including rolling-stock, against the estimate of Rs1,30,532. The working expenses amount to Rs3,371. Between 70 to 80 wagon-loads are carried over the line at an average daily.

CITY TRAMWAY

5 The working of this line has been more profitable than last year, the net receipts being Rs1,359 or 6.90 per cent of the Capital cost. The receipts from passengers were Rs1,159 against Rs1,255 last year. In goods traffic the receipts amounted to Rs3,105 against Rs1,813 in the previous year, due to heavy grain imports.

FLOUR AND CORN CRUSHING MILLS

6 These mills, which were in course of construction last year, have been completed and have been working well for about two months.

MISCELLANEOUS

7 Improvements to roads, buildings, gardens, etc., have been carried out during the year as usual.

GENERAL

8 Mr W Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and Superintending Engineer of the State, continued in office throughout the year. The cost of establishment has been Rs17,426, which gives a percentage Rs1.45 on the outlay of Rs3,91,787 spent on Public Works other than railways. Mr Home has, in addition to his ordinary duties and the construction of the British Section of the Balotra-Shadiipali Railway, also taken charge of the construction work of the railway extension between Bikaner and Bhatinda since May 1898. The charge is a large and responsible one, and Mr Home and his staff are commendable for good work done during the year.

The report is good and interesting, and the enterprise exhibited and really attained by the Public Works Department in Marwar compare very favourably with other States in Rajputana.

JAIPUR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99

The total outlay of the year on Public Works exclusive of Railways was Rs7,81,532 against Rs9,82,525 for the previous year, it shows a decrease of

The total expenditure on Irrigation works during the year was Rs 2,93,565, and the revenue realized for the year ended 31st August 1898 was Rs 3,17,658, or Rs 88,144 more than in the previous year. The area irrigated was 1,22,852 bigahs and the area cultivated was 1,20,582 bigahs. The total amount spent on irrigation since the year 1863 to 1898 is Rs 50,08,762, and the revenue derived during the same period is Rs 42,09,157.

THE RAMGARH IRRIGATION PROJECT

5 As noted in last year's review, the foundation stone of this large project was laid by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Sir R. Crosthwaite, in December 1897. The drainage area is 297 square miles. The height of proposed high-water level is 70 feet and length of bund 1,080 feet, capacity when full will be 2,689 millions cubic feet. In ordinary years there will be water sufficient for 30,000 bigahs or 12,000 acres. The work is in good progress, and the main dam is being pushed on vigorously. The usual course of the river has been closed and the bank is 10 to 15 feet high. A puddle wall 20 feet thick is provided to diminish the leakage.

Rupees 54,459 have been expended during the year. Surveys for the canals are well in hand.

RAILWAY

5 The work on the projected line of Railway between Sangner (on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway) and Sawai-Madhopur, 73 miles in length, and estimated to cost Rs 28,47,685, was sanctioned by the Darbar on 24th February 1898 and funds were allotted on 9th April 1898. Owing to the absence of Colonel S. S. Jacob, C. I. E., the Superintending Engineer of the State, on leave, work on the first section of 40 miles only could be started, as the multifarious duties devolving upon Mr. Stotherd, who acted for Colonel Jacob, rendered it impossible to do more. On the return, however, of Colonel S. S. Jacob from leave, the work of the remainder of the line was put in hand. The original alignment sanctioned in 1877 was followed, excepting a slight deviation between miles 37 and 41. Work on the first section of 39 miles was commenced in April 1898, and the earthwork was practically completed within the year except gaps at nullahs. One major bridge has been finished and the remaining 21 culverts are either finished or well in hand. Ballast sufficient for about 10 miles has been collected at the depôts. The funds budgeted for in June 1898 for permanent-way materials have not as yet been granted. The final completion of this section of the line will therefore be greatly delayed on this account.

In regard to the 2nd section of the line, of 34 miles, work was taken in hand in November 1898. About 60 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork has been done on this portion, collection of material for bridges is in hand, and it is anticipated that both earthwork and bridges will be ready as far as the Banas river before the rains of 1899.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the completion of the first section of the line, it is reported that there is at present no necessity for pushing the work beyond the Banas river (20 miles) to completion. The expenditure on this line to the end of December 1898 is Rs 1,27,159.

MISCELLANEOUS

7 The water works, gas works, conservancy, and cotton presses have been maintained successfully during the year. The Jaipur Cotton Press gave a return of Rs 59 on the Capital outlay against Rs 24 in the previous year. After paying all expenses the Jaipur Press has earned a clear profit of Rs 52,517 up to date.

The Mandaor Press gave a return of Rs 20 on the Capital outlay of Rs 1,13,122.

The public buildings and gardens, etc., have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

GENERAL

Colonel S. S. Jacob, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer of the Jaipur State, proceeded on six months' leave with effect from 10th April 1898, making over charge of his duties and office to Mr. C. E. Stotherd, the Railway Engineer for the State.

Colonel Jacob returned to duty on 22nd October 1898. All works and repairs will be found more fully detailed in his complete printed report for the year.

The year's record of work done is a very satisfactory one. But it is matter for regret that, although the total expenditure was more than a lakh less than in the previous year, the funds for which application was made so long ago as June 1898 for the purchase of the permanent-way materials for the new Railway had not been sanctioned when the Report was drafted.

The completion of the first section of 39 miles, which was practically ready to receive the laying of the permanent-way, has thus been seriously delayed, and the consequent loss to the Darbar cannot fail to be considerable.

The staff of the Department appear to have worked admirably during the year under review, the exertions of Mr C E Stotherd, who held sole charge (Railway inclusive) during the absence of Colonel Jacob from April 10th to October 22nd, being, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, worthy of special commendation.

TONK

Report on Public Works for the year, 1898-99

The Public Works allotment of the State Budget for the year is Rs23,600 exclusive of Railways, or Rs15,400 less than that of the previous year. The financial circumstances of the State and its heavy Railway expenditure rendered this reduction necessary. Progress on the road from Tonk to Deoh was, therefore, slight and on the important road connecting Snongj with the Indian Midland Railway, progress has been scarcely more rapid.

RAILWAY

The railway line between Guna and Bikan which passes for 22'46 miles through the Tonk State is now practically complete. The Tonk Darbar has spent on this line nearly 16 lakhs of rupees which were borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for this purpose. Interest to the extent of Rs41,000 was paid during the year to the Gwalior Darbar on account of the above loan.

BUNDI

Report on Public Works for the year 1898-99

This State is not remarkable for its progress in Public Works. Rupees 22,000 are said to have been expended during the year on the portion of the road in Bundi territory which connects Kotah with Nasirabad, but the road is not well kept.

BHARATPUR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99

The expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs4,50,500, distributed as under —

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	Original Works	Repairs	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Military Works . . .	15,900	18,900	34,800
Civil Buildings . . .	80,700	69,800	1,50,500
Communications . . .	6,000	41,200	47,200
Public Improvements . . .	6,300	7,900	14,200
Agriculture (Reproduction) . . .	90,100	27,000	1,17,100
Miscellaneous . . .	400	1,600	2,000
Establishment . . .	31,400	26,100	57,500
Tools and Plant . . .	1,900	1,000	2,900
Suspense . . .	14,000	10,800	24,800
TOTAL	2,16,700	2,03,800	4,50,500

2 The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of Rs 1,01,920 as compared with that of the previous year

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY

3 The following are the chief works undertaken for the Imperial Service troops at Bharatpur —

- (a) The quarters for the Inspecting Officers have been enlarged at a cost of Rs 1,300
- (b) Store rooms for range appliances and mobilization equipment have been built at a cost of Rs 1,000.
- (c) Two new drinking-water wells have been constructed
- (d) Bells-of-arms have been furnished for the regiment

CIVIL BUILDINGS

MAHARAJA'S PALACE

4. (a) Additions have been made to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at a cost of Rs 3,500

(b) New buildings have been constructed for the Council office establishment and are already occupied

The cost of these with out-buildings will amount to about Rs 10,000.

NEW HOSPITAL

(c) The main block of the new Hospital at Bharatpur has been complete except in respect of some ornamental details

The building is fully occupied

The total expenditure to date on this hospital and subsidiary works amounted to about Rs 1,20,000 The revised estimate for the completion of the scheme is anticipated to cost Rs 1,66,500

SUBSIDIARY JAIL

(d) A range of old buildings at the subsidiary jail, formerly intended for cow stables, has been completed and fitted for the State press at a cost of Rs 4,000.

IRRIGATION

5. The Capital expenditure on Irrigation amounts to Rs 65,000 during the year

Of this sum Rs 10,000 were expended during the year in payment of liabilities incurred during the preceding year

The following are the principal works —

AJAN BUND

(a) A new escape weir 200 feet long was completed in time to pass a heavy flood.

OCCHIN CANAL

(b) Masonry works consisting of regulators, sluices and a fall have been constructed

BARETA BUND

(c) Rupees 23,000 were spent during the year on this bund and supplementary works and canals

A channel or duct, 10 feet bed width, is in full use and two others are under construction. Owing to the tract of ravine country through which they pass before reaching level ground being so difficult, their completion was retarded during the past year They are now nearly finished and will be ready for use next year

Two inundation cuts from the Banganga River have been widened and will be completed for use before next floods

SIKRI BUND

(d) Rupees 24,000 have been spent during the year in improving the bund, raising and strengthening the bank, constructing new sluices and improving existing sluices and weirs all this is necessary to protect the large area of cultivation (more than 20,000 acres) depending on the "Rupa-reil" irrigation.

The bund is in good condition. The distributary channels have yet to be remodelled.

The area of cultivation fed by artificially constructed irrigation channels and embankments amounted during the past year to 1,15,000 bighas (46,000 acres), the floods of 1898 having been below the average and of short duration. This area has been regularly measured and assessed.

COMMUNICATION

6 No new works were constructed.

QUARRIES

7 During the past year 31,5,000 maunds of stone have been quarried, of which more than 1,00,000 maunds were carted to Bharatpur, a distance of 25 miles.

The royalty collected on sales amounted to Rs19,075. By sale of stone from a depôt at Bharatpur a net profit of Rs7,900 was realized.

8 All buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department of the State were maintained in good order during the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9 The cost of establishment has been Rs57,500 or Rs14,747 less than that of the previous year. This is due to the absence of the Executive Engineer on furlough for seven months. It gives a percentage of 14.63 as compared with 15.04 of the previous year.

Mr J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, proceeded on seven months' furlough with effect from 23rd April 1898, during which time Major Herbert, Political Agent, held charge of the Public Works of the Bharatpur State in addition to his own duties.

This report again describes a good and useful year's work.

ALWAR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1897-98

The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1897 to the 31st August 1898 is Rs1,03,497 against the Budget allotment of Rs5,16,067. In addition to this, work to the extent of Rs7,617 was done for Municipalities, bringing the grand total expenditure to Rs4,11,115, distributed under the following heads.—

	R
Original Works, Military	11,503
Repairs, Military	24,180
Original Works, Civil	76,040
Repairs, Civil	48,942
Original Works, Communications	38,784
Repairs, Communications	27,800
Original Works, Irrigation	91,129
Repairs, Irrigation	2,791
Original Works, Garden and Forest	1,306
Repairs, Garden and Forest	9,125
Imarat Kham	8,586
Company Garden	3,533
Miscellaneous	11,995
Municipal Works	7,617
Establishment	40,784
TOTAL	4,11,115

2 The expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of Rs1,04,690 as compared with that of the previous year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MILITARY

No large or important new buildings were commenced during the

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL

4 The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below —

	R
(a) Lansdowne Kothi	11,816
(b) Maharaja's Palace garden	10,793
(c) Restoration and alterations to the Palace itself	9,725
(d) A dam above the City Palace tank	2,564
(e) An extension to the jail was started comprising a new barrack for life and judicial prisoners and a Hospital for 40 patients, etc	1,287
(f) A new school was started at Haisoli in the District	1,021

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS

5 No large or important works were undertaken during the year Rupees 66,584, however, were spent during the year on road improvements and repairs

IRRIGATION

6 No new projects were started during the year Rupees 91,129 were spent on works and Rs9,791 on repairs of bunds, as compared with Rs5,233 and Rs20,616 respectively in the previous year

MUNICIPAL WORKS

7 Work to the extent of Rs7,617 was done Of this, Rs5,014 was spent during the year in paving the streets of Govindgarh

ESTABLISHMENT

8 The establishment charges amounted to Rs40,784, which give a percentage of 11.00 against 7.21 for the previous year The establishment charges were higher than in the previous year, due to promotions, pay of the European Superintendent of Workshops and the employment of extra staff for surveying, etc., for irrigation extension.

GENERAL

9 The Public Works Department of the State is still under the charge of Mr A R Macdonald, State Engineer

KOTAH STATE

Report on Public Works for the year 1898-99

The total outlay on public works during the year ended 31st March 1899 was Rs4,21,056, or about the same as last year

The sanctioned budget allotment for the year under report, viz., 1898-99, was Rs1,47,752

The outlay of the year is distributed as under —

MAJOR HEAD	Original Works	Repairs	TOTAL
	R	R	R
Military Works	1,747	303	2,050
Civil Buildings	1,61,209	19,475	1,80,684
Communications	17,907	38,394	56,301
Miscellaneous Improvements	1,11,026	15,013	1,26,039
Irrigation	30,521	9,259	39,780
Contributational Works	651	3,671	4,322
Establishment	21,970		21,970
Total	3,45,031	86,025	4, 1,056

MILITARY WORKS

2 No new works were undertaken during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS

3 The chief items of expenditure during the year were as follows:—

NAME OF WORK	Amount of Estimates	Expended during the year	Total expended up to end of March 1899
	R	R	R
New Palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kotah and subsidiary buildings . . .	4,51,364	1,05,579	3,63,875
New Crosthwaite Institute at Kotah . .	46,837	7,409	13,861
Nobles' School at Kotah . .	98,108	2,795	2,803
Addition to Jail at Kotah . .	20,321	12,243	19,705
New Public Works Department Workshop .	10,154	7,653	7,757
New Dāk Bungalow at Kotah . . .	14,000	9,609	9,609
Alterations to buildings in Gaih . . .	32,557	336	336

All of these works are in progress

COMMUNICATIONS

4 The following are the chief works —

New fair-weather road from Chipa Barode to Mohesa, R2,057 ; in progress

New metalled road from Kunari Ghat to near Nauta on the Abhera Road, R2,896, in progress

Metalling miles 25 to 31 of Kota Bara Road, R5,236, completed

New Guderwara bianch road, R3,035, completed.

Earthwork of Gao Ghât-Atroo fair-weather road, R16,308, completed

Iron Pontoon Bridge at the Kurani Ghât, Kotah, on the river Cham bal, R54,494 ; completed.

Tolls have been collected at this bridge from 10th November 1898 and the monthly receipts have averaged R1,450. The cost for maintenance is R200 per mensem, so that the net revenue is R1,250 per mensem or R15,000 per annum, which gives a return of 27 5 per cent on the Capital outlay

Roads in the new Palace compound, R8,136, completed.

IRRIGATION

5 The most important work is the Gara Pagura Tank, which is estimated to cost R1,69,595 The expenditure on this tank during the year is R15,410. It consists of a combined masonry and earthen tank about 3 miles long It will be 46½ feet deep at its deepest part and will impound 484 million cubic feet of water It is estimated to be capable of irrigating 6,750 acres of land When completed and in full working order it may give a gross return of 12 per cent on Capital outlay

A few small tanks and wells have been constructed during the year

RAILWAYS

6 The line of Railway between Guna and Baran passes through 29½ miles of the Kotah State. This work was started in 1897. It will shortly be opened for passenger traffic Formal sanction of the Government of India has been asked for opening the line provisionally.

The extension of the railway from Baran to Kotah, a distance of 43 miles, is deferred, pending investigation of the scheme for through communication to connect with the Jodhpur Railway system and Karachi. A party of Railway Engineers was deputed by the Government of India to explore and survey the country between Baran, Kotah, Bundi and westwards through Mewar to Maiwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during the cold season 1898-99. The field work is practically completed, and the estimates and reports are under preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

7 The plans and estimate for the project for supplying the Kotah city and environs with water by pumping with steam-power from the Chambal River were completed in January 1897. The estimated cost is Rs. 5,41,098. That portion of the scheme which gives water-supply to the new Palace has been completed at an outlay of Rs. 73,075. The rest of the scheme is in abeyance pending grant of funds.

GENERAL

8 The establishment charges amount to Rs. 21,970 which give a percentage of 5.09 as compared with 4.97 in the previous year. Mr R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer of the Kotah and Jhalawar States, proceeded on seven weeks' privilege leave with effect from 3rd June 1898, making over charge of his duties at Kotah *pro tem* to the Dewan of the State. The works at Jhalawar were looked after by the Political Agent, Jhalawar, during this interval. Mr Tickell rejoined his duties on the 22nd July 1898 forenoon. His works show good progress during the year under review.

The Railway work is a distinct charge under the management of Mr H. B. Taylor, the Engineer-in-Chief of the line.

BIKANER STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year 1898-99

The expenditure during the year on public works amounted to Rs. 3,89,929 as compared with Rs. 3,94,132 of the previous year. The sanctioned Budget allotment for the year under report, namely, 1898-99, was Rs. 4,01,790.

2 The expenditure of Rs. 3,89,929 is distributed under the following heads.—

HEADS	1898-99	1897-98
	R	R
Original Works, Military	25,271	
Repairs, Military	1,418	1,098
Original Works, Civil	1,76,865	1,60,317
Repairs, Civil	42,375	21,335
Original Works and Repairs, Communications	20,148	14,028
Original Works, Irrigation		
Repairs, Irrigation	2,784	2,547
Original Works, Railway		1,44,000
Contributory Works	61,888	12,173
Establishment	26,696	33,147
Tools and Plant	676	487
Palana Colliery	32,308	
TOTAL	3,89,929	3,94,132

3 The chief items of expenditure on Military Works comprised two bells-of-arms, six houses for Jemadars, and two store-houses for the Imperial Service troops.

4 The Civil Works comprise the New Palace on which about a lakh of rupees has been expended, the Gunga Neras Palace nearing completion, and the general offices, which are practically completed.

RAILWAYS

5 The line from Bikaner northwards to Khari, Lankaransai and Suratgarh to Bhatinda is in progress. The section Bikaner to Khari (41.67 miles) is open for traffic. From Khari to Lankaransai, 8.9 miles, the earthwork is nearly ready. Ballast has been collected at depôts. The bridges are not yet commenced. The permanent-way materials are shortly expected. For the section Lankaransai to Suratgarh (63 miles) an estimate, amounting to Rs12,71,300, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Work is in progress. The formation is nearly complete, some ballast collected, bridges not commenced, permanent way materials have been ordered from England. An estimate for the Suratgarh-Bhatinda section (88 miles), amounting to Rs19,42,757, has been submitted to the Government of India, but is not yet sanctioned. Work has not yet commenced.

6 The gross earnings on the open line were Rs1,60,494 11-5 as against Rs1,17,456-7 3 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs70,845-8-4 against Rs48,082-6-6 in 1897-98. The net profit for the year was Rs88,649-3-1 against Rs69,374-0-9 in the year preceding.

7 The Gigasar-Palana branch line, which has been sanctioned and on which work is in progress, will connect the Palana Colliery with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system, a distance of 9.5 miles.

8 From 16th May 1898 when Mr. Gabbett, the Executive Engineer to the State, proceeded on furlough, Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, took over charge of the Railway system in the State, both open line and new construction.

IRRIGATION WORKS

9 Only a few repairs were done by State Agency. No report has been furnished regarding the working of the Ghaggar Canals in Bikaner State during the current year under review.

GENERAL

10 The Palana Colliery, which has been working since April 1898, has made little progress. In July 1898 Mr. R. W. Clarke, a Mining expert, arrived at Bikaner and took over charge of the collieries and general public works of the State, exclusive of Railways. He reports that the work up till now has been more or less exploratory, and very little money has been spent on plant and machinery. The output has reached 500 tons per month. The coal is used in the engines and workshop in Bikaner, and there is also a small local sale. It is also used on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, in the Jaipur State and at the Kisbanganah mills. When the branch railway, sanctioned by the Government of India and at present under construction, connecting Gigasar with the collieries is opened, it is anticipated that production will be cheaper and a ready sale will ensue. The coal sold during the past ten months is 878 tons 16 cwt at Rs8-8 per ton = Rs7,470-3. The expenditure incurred during the year amounts to Rs32,308.

The Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway reports — "Coal from Palana in the Bikaner State has been tried on both locomotive and stationary engines. In the latter it does very well and no other fuel is now being used in the workshop engine, electric light-house, flour mills, or ice factory, but in locomotives it has not hitherto given satisfaction. It has been found impossible to keep up steam with heavy loads against gradients, and the coal often chinkers very badly."

ESTABLISHMENT

11 The expenditure for the year on works and repairs amounts to Rs3,13,233. The charges for establishment amount to Rs20,096 or 7.29 per cent on the above. Mr. J. E. Gabbett, who was Engineer to the State from March 1893, proceeded on two years' furlough to Europe on 16th May 1898 after making over charge temporarily to Mr. W. Home, Manager of the Jodhpur Railway system. The services of Mr. R. W. Clarke, of the Warora Colliery, have been permanently transferred to the Bikaner State—*vide* Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 455-I.A., dated 17th February

1899—on a gross salary of Rs800 a month rising to Rs1,000 by annual increments of Rs50

JHALAWAR STATE

Report on the Public Works for the year ended 31st March 1899.

The total outlay of the year amounts to Rs1,02,776 This includes that portion of the Jhalawar State which was subsequently transferred to Kotah

2. The main heads of expenditure are as given below —

	New Jhalawar State.	Portion of State subsequently made over to Kotah
	R	R
Original Works, Military	1,692	208
Repairs, Military	38	
Original Works, Civil	31,576	1,109
Repairs, Civil	8,125	
Original Works, Communications	8,853	4,246
Repairs, Communications	9,739	2,843
Original Works, Irrigation	8,480	12,537
Repairs, Irrigation	909	4,024
Establishment	5,344	3,013
Total	25,020	71,700

3 The establishment charges for the Jhalawar State amount to Rs5,744, which gives a percentage of 7.69 against 6.79 for the previous year and 12.9 in 1896-97

4 The chief items of expenditure on Military and Civil Works and Communications are shown below —

NAME OF WORK	Amount sanctioned	Amount spent to end of previous year	Amount spent during the year
	R	R	R
<i>Original Works—Military</i>			
Stables for six horse of sowars at Pich Pahal Awar and Gandhar, and line for ten sowars at each place, completed	5,658	4,661	1,067
<i>Original Works—Civil</i>			
New Dispensary at Gangdhar	7,035	935	9,822
An Ice Machine and shed in workshops Jhalrapatan	5,761	135	6,024
Supplying water to Ice and Soda water Machine in workshop	3,040		3,848
<i>Original Works—Communications</i>			
Constructing Road to Durgapura	2,297	671	1,389
Fair-weather road Dig to Gandhar	12,673		4,904
Metalling road from Jhalrapatan to Gargon	7,016	1,507	1,712

IRRIGATION

5. The chief items of expenditure were for increasing the catchment of Gauree tank (estimated to cost Rs4,514,) and a pucca bund Padma Tahsil Dig (estimated to cost Rs4,116).

MISCELLANEOUS

6 Improvements to roads, buildings, etc., were carried out during the year as funds allowed.

GENERAL

7 The Public Works of the State are in the charge of Mr R H Tickell, Executive Engineer, the Engineer to the Kotah State. He proceeded on seven weeks' privilege leave with effect from 3rd June 1898, and returned to duty on the forenoon of 22nd July 1898.

D JOSCELYNE, C E,

Secy to the Agents to the Governor General

at Rajputana and Central India,

Public Works Department

STATEMENT A

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99

Native State	NAME OF ROAD	From	To	Metalled.	Un metalled	Total length	Cost of maintenance	REMARKS
JODHPUR	About Jodhpur	.	.	Miles 44 70	Miles 2 50	Miles 47 20	Rs 4,816	
	" Pali	.	.	...	0 50	0 50		
	" Jaswantpura	.	.		9 00	9 00		
	Sindra Erinpura Road	.	.		96 00	96 00		
	TOTAL	.	.	44 70	108 00	152 70	4,816	
SIROHI	Kharani Kotwali to Kusrarganj bungalow	.	.		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	Abu Road Railway gate to Kusrarganj and round the bungalow	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$...	
	Sirohi-Pindwara	Sirohi	Pindwara		16	16	83	
	Sirohi Smerajpur to Kusrarganj	Surajpur	Kusrarganj over a mile	Over 1 mile	1	1	79	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera Kotra Road	Rohera	Rohera station		16	16	192	
	Ajmer Abu Road	.	..		48	48	76	
	Sirohi Jaswantpura Road	.	..		27	27		
	Pindwara Railway Station to Pindwara	Pindwara Railway station	Pindwara		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	
	Abu to Achalgadh	Abu	Achalgadh		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	
	Abu to Gaumukh	"	Gaumukh		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	
	TOTAL	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	972	
MERWAR	Udaipur-Debari Station	Udaipur	Debari station	8		8	293	
	Udaipur-Kherwara	"	Kherwara		50	50*	55	*Partially metalled.
	Kherwara Kotra	Kherwara	Kotra		48	48	25	
	Udaipur Eklinji	Udaipur	Eklinji		13	13*	22	
	Eklinji Nathdwara	Eklinji	Nathdwara		17	17*	23	
	Deoli Teekur	Deoli	Teekur	6		6	96	
	Debari Gate Chitorgarh	Debari gate	Chitorgarh	62		62	17	
	Udaipur-Jaysamund	Udaipur	Jaysamund		33	33	45	
	" Kunalgarh	"	Kunalgarh		54	54	14	
	TOTAL	.	.	76	215	291	528	
KOYAN	Tater, Antah, Bara Bhanwan, Gnrh and Jhalnwar Border Road	.	.		54 7	54 7		
	Tater Barode and Dipri Road	.	..		27 0	27 0		
	Bara Mangrolo Etawah Road	.	...		35 0	35 0		
	Bara-Bapaur Khaupur	.	...			
	Mandawar and Kali Sindh river near Thalrapatan	.	..		47 0	47 0		
	Bapaur and Singode	.	.		27 0	27 0		
	Kanwas and Mahemdera Road	.	.					
	Khaupur, Badora and Atroo	.	.		21 0	21 0		
	Kotah to Rangpur Pond	Kotah	Rangpur		5 4	5 4		
	Kotah to Rangbari	.	Rangbari		10	40		
	Bapaur to Gao Ghat	Bapaur	Gao ghat		13 5	13 5		
	Kanwas to Road near Gao Ghat	.	.		11 3	11 3		
	Lipri and Ganeshgung Road	.	.		8 0	8 0		
	Badora and Shergarh	.	.		5 0	5 0		
	Kotah-Bara bhan Road	.	.		11 1	11 1		
	Atroo and Bara	.	.		20 0	20 4		
	Chitorwara Road	.	.		2 1	2 4		
	Gao Ghat and Atroo Road	.	..		8 6	8 0		
	TOTAL	.	.	.	302 1	302 1		

Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is Rs 1 10 per mile

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles now metalled

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-99—continued

Name of State	Name of Road	From	To	Metalled Miles	Un- metalled Miles	Total Length Miles	Cost of maintenance Rs	REMARKS
KOTAH	Mandawar Ghat Road part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road			40		40		
	Kotah and Tater Road and on to Bara 1st to 2nd section (9+7)			160		160		
	Kotah Oomedgunj Road			60		60		
	Kotah Abbera Road			34		34		
	Kotah Suburb Roads			130		130		
	City Roads			80		80		
	Bundi Border to Kotah (river Chambal)			60		60		
	Kotah Durrah Jhal- war Border			334		334		
	Borahera Oomedgunj Kotah Borahera Road			40		40		
	Kotah Pungpur			24		24		
	TOTAL			990		990		
TOK	Tonk Jaipur	Tonk	Jaipur	13		13		
	Tonk Deoli	"	Deoli	10	4	14		
	Tonk City and environ- ments	"	"	5		5		
	Deoli Tonk	Deoli	Tonk		8	8		
	Deoli Kotah Border	"	Kotah	33		33		
	TOTAL			61	12	73		
ALWAR	Repairs to environ- ment roads			25		25	8,728	
	Repairs to Selserh Road	Alwar	Selserh	10		10	6,918	
	Repairs to Akharpur Road	"	Akharpur	6½		6½	689	
	Repairs to Barja Road " Station Road,	"	Barja	3		3	1,862	
	" Rajgarh	"	"	2		2	1,004	
	Repairs to Ramgarh Ferozpur Road	Ramgarh	Ferozpur	15½		15½	10,327	
	Repairs to Nagor Road	Alwar	Nagor	9	11½	20½	3,610	
	Converting Khartal- Tijara Road into fair weather road				16½	16½		
	Converting fair weather road from Luchman- garh to Kutomar				14	14		
	Constructing, Baraska Bara Road		"		17	17		
	Grading, Ghata Tala Tahsil Rajgarh							
	Constructing fair wea- ther road Salha to Diadoh Tahsil Ram- garh				3½	3½		
	TOTAL			70½	62½	133	32,463	
JHALRAPATAN	Durrah Road			19½		19½		
	Jhalrapatan Bhilwara Panchna Kheri Road			18		18		
	Jhalrapatan Raipur or Agra Road			9½		9½		
	Jhalrapatan Chhapra Road			12		12		
	Jhalrapatan Asnnawar Road			5		5		
	Jhalrapatan Suburban Roads			12		12		
	TOTAL			76		76		
							Average cost is Rs 110 2 2 per mile	

4½ Miles of this fair
weather road now
metalled.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1895-99—continued

NAME OF DISTRICT	NAME OF ROAD	FROM	TO	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total length Miles	Cost of maintenance Rs 19-6 per mile	REMARKS
JHALWAR	Tendhara Fklehra Road	.	.	.	25	25	Average cost of maintenance Rs 19-6 per mile	
	Iklehra Manohur	.	.	.	24	24		
	Thana Road	.	.	.	20	20		
	Fklehra Chipa Baroda	..	..	..	37½	37½		
	Pipra Pagaria Road	..	..	..	16	16		
	Pagaria Dig	..	..	..	24	24		
	Kailwara Shahabad Road	..	..	..	7	7		
	Sinhabad Deori Road	..	..	..	2	2		
	Deori-Sandu and Jhalwar Border Road	..	..	..	15	15		
	Bichwa-Bikani Road	..	..	..	2	2		
	Jhalrapatan to Durajpura Road	Jhalrapatan	Durajpura	..	2	2		
	Jhalrapatan to Gagraon	..	Gagraon	..	2	2		
	Chipa Baroda Mohusa Road	..	..	..	..	..
JAIPUR	Deori Thana Road	.	.	.	..	..	Average cost of maintenance Rs 19-6 per mile	
	Dig Gangdhar Road	.	..	.	..	..
	TOTAL	..	..	..	174½	171½		
	In the City and environs	..	..	52½	..	52½		11,108
	Dosa via Jaloto to River Chambal	Dosa	River Chambal	15	67½	82½		4,624
	Agra Road, including Naula section and a branch to MLOWA Dispensary	..	..	80½	..	80½		13,792
	Ajmer Road	..	..	52	..	52		6,937
	Jaipur to Tonk Border and a new link road in the bed of Sangi ner River	Jaipur	Tonk Border	47½	..	47½		17,376
	Mandawar to Karauli Border	Mandawar	Karauli Border	43	..	43		9,181
	Hindown and Gongatpur	..	..	..	24	24		876
	Gangapur and Lalote	..	..	..	26	26		760
	Deoli Road, Jaipur section	..	..	..	16	16		615
	Pajmahal and Deoli Branch	..	..	8	..	8		
	TOTAL	..	..	298 35	133½	431½	65,210	
BIKANER	Roads about Bikaner	Bikaner	Dwekand	16 45	..	16 45		
	Fort Bikaner	..	Sheobari and cross roads	50	..	50		
	Station Road	..	Railway station	19 03	..	19 03		
	Chhatra	..	Gujara	62	..	62		
	Fort Bikaner	..	Jail and school	1 19	..	1 19		
	..	..	His Highness the Maharaja's new Palace	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	..	82 13	..	82 13		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1898-9 — continued

Name of State	NAME OF ROAD	FROM	TO	Length			Cost of Construction	Remarks
				Miles	Miles	Miles	R	
BHARATPUR	Bharatpur to Agra	Bharatpur	Agra	10½		10½		
	" Mutra	"	Mutra	10		10		
	" to Kumbher	"	Kumbher	36		36		
	Dig and Kama	"	Dig and Kama	31		31		
	Bharatpur to Jaipur	"	Jaipur					
	Dig to Mutra	Dig	Mutra	5		5		
	" to Nager	"	Nager	7		7		
	Bharatpur Agency to Sengar	Bharatpur Agency	Sengar	4		4		
	Bharatpur to Keladeo	Bharatpur	Keladeo	4		4		
	Circular Road round the Bharatpur city	"	"	5		5		
	Roads within Bharatpur State territory —	"	"	40		40		
	Bharatpur to Fatehpur Sikri	Bharatpur	Fatehpur Sikri		10	10		
	Bharatpur to Hindon and Karauli	"	"					
	1st section Sengar to Oochim	Sengar	Oochim		7	7		
	Oochim to Bijana	Oochim	Bijana		16	16		
	Bijana to Hindon	Bijana	Hindon		10	10		
	Bijana to Rudawal and beyond	"	Rudawal		20	20		
	Karna to Gopalgarh	Karna	Gopalgarh		12½	12½		
	Oochim to Bareta	Oochim	Bareta		15	15		
	Bareta to Sunari	Bareta	Sunari		1	1		
	Bareta to Bansia	"	Bansia to Paharpur		9	9		
	Paharpur to Rupbas and beyond	Paharpur	Rupbas		9	9		
	Paharpur to Pichuna, via Rudawal	"	Pichuna		12	12		
	Rupbas to Keladeo via the Agan Bund	Rupbas	Keladeo		14	14		
	Bareta to Bijana	Bareta	Bijana		6	6		
	Bijana to Weir and Bhusawar	Bijana	Weir		18½	18½		
	Weir to Oochim	Weir	Oochim		15½	15½		
	" to Halena	"	Halena		6½	6½		
	Bhusawar to Halena	Bhusawar	"		9	9		
	Karna to Pahari	Karna	Pahari		6	6		
	Nager to Alwar border	Nager	Alwar Border		5	5		
	Gopalgarh to Nagger	Gopalgarh	Nagger		17	17		
	" to Pahari	"	Pahari		4	4		
	TOTAL	...		161½	226	390½		
JAISALMER	Jaisalmer town and environs	"	"	1½		1½	291	
	Jaisalmer Pokaran Road	"	"		47	47		
	Jaisalmer Balmer	"	"		42	42	220	
	Jaisalmer Balotra	"	"		25	25	117	
	TOTAL			1½	114	63	607	

D. JOSCELYN, C.E.,

1 MOUNT ABU,
The 30th May 1899

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General
in Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department

STATEMENT B

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1898-99

NAME OF ROAD	From	To	Metalled Road	Unmetalled Roads	Total length	Cost of Maintenance	REMARKS
IMPERIAL ROADS							
Agra and Ahmedabad Road—			Miles	Miles	Miles	R	
Kishangarh Section	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmer	30th mile towards Jaipur	17½	.	17½	152	
Ajmer, 1st Section	"	Middle of 13th mile Kishangarh boundary	12½		12½		
" 2nd "	Ajmer	Manghawas	16		16		
" 3rd "	Manghawas	Beawar, 34 mile	18		18		
Burr Pass	Beawar 34 mile	Warwar Frontier	10½		10½	4.2	
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmer 2 mile	Nasirabad	13½		13½		
Manghawas	Nasirabad	Manghawas	11½		11½	51	
Deoli	"	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	377	
Ajmer Section Jhew and Nasirabad Road	"	Khari River near Barl Village	28½		28½	42	
Mewar Link Road	Barl Village	Pipha Chowki		97	97	16	
Deesa-Erinpura Road	Deesa	Anadra		41	41	117	
Deesa Cantonment Road			11		11	1,701	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	13	5π	18π	5,567	
Abu Station and through Ghat Roads	"	Orna		5π	5π	2,088	
	"	Anadra Station Roads		5π	5π		
TOTAL			211½	16½	373½	11,463	
DISTRICT FUND ROADS							
Ajmer Pushkar Road	Ajmer Municipal Boundary	Pushkar	6		6	635	
Ajmer Srinagar Road		Srinagar	4	5	9	227	
Ajmer Arurka Road	Ajmer	Arurka		14	14	19	
Manghawas Pirangan Road	Manghawas	Pirangan		12	12	37	
Lohagal Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair		2½	2½		
Harnara Tilorna Road	Harnara	Tilorna	2		2	27	
Ramsur Khanpura Road	Ramsur	Khanpura		8	8		
Khurwa Masuda Road	Khurwa	Masuda		10	10	41	
Nasirabad Srinagar Road	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	61	
Nasirabad Ramsur Road	Nasirabad	Ramsur		10	10	218	
Ramsur Barol Road	Ramsur	Deoli		6	6		
Banderwara Masuda Road	Banderwara	Masuda		12½	12½		
Banderwara Kekri Road	"	Kekri	2½	31½	34	23	
Kekri Junia Road	Kekri	Junia		8½	8½		
Beawar Pisangan Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary	Pisangan		21	21		
Beawar Taragarh	"	Taragarh	12	7	19		
Taragarh to Todgarh via Juesakhera, Bhini and Batar	Taragarh 21 miles	Todgarh 47½ mile	6	21½	27½		
Taragarh to Juesakhera Road via Baralhan	Juesakhera	Todgarh		16	16		
Todgarh-Dewair Road	Todgarh	Dewair		23½	23½		
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair	Warwar Boundary		5½	5½	20	
Beawar Dilwara Road	Beawar Municipal Boundary	Dilwara		3	3		
Beawar Masuda Road	"	Masuda		10½	10½		
Beawar Sheopura Ghat Road	"	Sheopuraghat		10	10		
Beawar Chitar Road	"	Chitar		9	9		
Beawar-Nanagar Road	Beawar	Nanagar		4	4		
Beawar-Rupnagar Road	"	Rupnagar		5	5		
Beawar Bulad Road	"	Bulad		2	2		
Suragmuti Road	From 6th mile on Beawar Todgarh Road	9½ miles towards Patan village	4½	1½	9½		
Beawar Kotra Road	34½ miles on Burr Pass Section	Kotra		9	9		
TOTAL			41½	275½	317½		
MUNICIPAL ROADS							
Ajmer Municipal Section	Ajmer City wall	Ajmer Municipal boundary	13½	13	26½	95	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road 1st mile	Foy Sagar		2½	2½	200	
TOTAL			13½	15½	29		

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PART VI

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN
RAJPUTANA IN 1898-99INSPECTIONS, VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISEASES,
DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS

CHARGE

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., I.M.S., assumed administrative medical charge in Rajputana from Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S., on the 6th of April 1898, and continued to hold it throughout the year.

INSPECTIONS

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams inspected all the head-quarters stations in Rajputana, and also Tonk, Bundi, and Dholpur, and made frequent inspections of the plague prevention arrangements, during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Registration of vital statistics has been attempted in 18 Native States, one more than in the previous year, viz., Bundi, and although many of the returns are still obviously wanting in correctness, some of them show an improvement when compared with those of previous years. Endeavours are being made to improve the agencies for collecting these statistics, and it is hoped more accurate data will shortly be forthcoming, it will, however, take time to overcome the prejudices of the people of these States, many of whom are still averse to reporting female births, which, according to their ideas, bring discredit on the family.

SANITATION

Steady progress is being made in sanitation in most of the States of Rajputana, and the plague scare has tended to activity in this direction.

The sanitary steam tramway for Jodhpur City continues to be worked satisfactorily, and it has already done much to improve the condition of both the city and suburbs. A new incinerator has been put up for the burning of rubbish in Jaipur city, and many other improvements in sanitation have been carried out there during the past year. Sanitation in Alwar, Bharatpur, and Kotah cities is receiving much attention. A new drainage system has been completed for the Bikaner Palace and it is working satisfactorily. An improved water supply is under consideration for both Udaipur and Bharatpur, and if the schemes be carried out the health of the people of these Capitals must be materially benefitted.

Village sanitation is receiving some attention in most of the important States, and endeavours are being made to place medical subordinates at the head of the sanitary departments.

Village sanitation is receiving particular attention in Alwar.

Residency and Agency Surgeons have been encouraged to spend as much of the cold weather as possible in camp, where they have had opportunities of advising village authorities in the sanitary measures which could easily be carried out. With the exercise of tact, patience, and judgment on the part of the medical officer, the people can be prevailed upon to protect their water-supply and do much to improve the sanitary condition of their surroundings, which would not be readily accomplished by Darbar orders.

VACCINATION

In Native States the primary vaccinations rose from 296,933 in 1897-98 to 334,371 in the year under report, and 99.27 of these were successful against 98.55 in 1897-98. The increase in the number of primary operations performed, and in the successful percentage, both indicate satisfactory progress in these States.

It is also satisfactory to note that vaccination returns have been received from Bundi this year.

There have been 212 vaccinators employed against 235 in the previous year four additional vaccinators were employed in Mewar, three in Marwar, two in Sirohi, one in Bikaner and one in Jaisalmer, and four less in Kishangarh, one less in Alwar and one less in Jhalawar State. Two vaccinators were employed in Bundi.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator rose from 1,271 to 1,387, but the work varied in different States from 3,505 operations in Jhalawar to 190 in Bundi.

There were 88,975 primary successful vaccinations performed in Jodhpur, 76,171 in Jaipur, 40,688 in Bharatpur, 20,020 in Bikaner, 25,160 in Alwar, 23,619 in Mewar, 15,855 in Kotah, 10,296 in Jhalawar, 4,902 in Dholpur, 4,583 in Tonk, 3,493 in Sirohi, 2,702 in Karauli, 2,606 in Kishangarh, 2,297 in Jaisalmer, 950 in Shahpura, 562 in Kishangarh, 459 in Dungarpur, 344 in Partabgarh, 343 in Bundi, and 216 in Banswara.

Re-vaccination has not yet been much practised in Rajputana States, as it is difficult to persuade the people to submit their children to it, consequently only 727 successful operations were performed during the year under report. Three hundred and ninety-five of the total successful re-vaccinations were done in Bikaner State, where some of the advanced people have taken to it.

The Residency Surgeon, Jodhpur, inspected 552 towns and villages and saw 12,278 children who had been successfully vaccinated, the Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, inspected 329 towns and villages and saw 9,293 children who had been successfully vaccinated, the Residency Surgeon, Udaipur, inspected 236 towns and villages and saw 4,700 children who had been successfully vaccinated, the Agency Surgeon, Alwar, inspected 695 towns and villages and saw 7,901 children who had been successfully vaccinated, the Civil Surgeon, Bikaner, inspected 114 towns and villages and saw 3,181 children who had been successfully vaccinated, the Medical Officer, on special duty at Bharatpur, inspected 132 towns and villages and saw 5,508 children who had been successfully vaccinated, and the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar, inspected 774 towns and villages and saw 4,850 children who had been successfully vaccinated.

It is very satisfactory to notice an increase of over 17,000 vaccinations in Jaipur, and also an increase in the work done in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Bikaner, Kotah, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Dholpur, and Kishangarh.

Vaccination is advancing steadily in most of the important States of Rajputana, and although Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Kishangarh and Shahpura are still very backward in this most useful department, a commencement has been made.

The Residency and Agency Surgeons have done much inspection during the year under report, and nothing will do more to bring about thoroughness and progress in the department than their direct supervision.

The expenditure on vaccination was Rs31,715 1-9 against Rs2,338-12-6 in the previous year, and the cost of each operation fell from 21 to 18 pice.

DISPENSARIES

There are now 139 hospitals, and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana against 136 in the previous year. Three new institutions were opened, *viz*, one at Samode in Jaipur, one at Debari Railway Station in Mewar, and one at Sojat in Marwar.

The new hospital at Churu in Bikaner has been completed and an Assistant Surgeon took charge of it on the 1st October 1898.

One block of the Bharatpur General Hospital has been completed, and a good supply of new instruments and appliances procured for it, these include the Röntgen rays apparatus and sterilizers of the most approved pattern.

The Sojat dispensary in Marwar has been removed to a new and suitable building completed during the year under report, and a new dispensary has been completed and opened at Shergarh by the Jodhpur Darbar.

Many of the out dispensaries have been rebuilt and improved during the year, and progress in this direction is very satisfactory.

NUMBERS TREATED

In the Native States hospitals and dispensaries 14,374 in-door and 922,915 out-door patients were treated against 15,025 in-door and 918,088 out-door patients in the previous year. The decrease in attendance at the dispensaries may be attributed to the healthiness of the season and the much less prevalence of malarial fever consequent on a diminished rainfall.

MALARIAL FEVERS AND SPLEEN DISEASES

Although much less prevalent than usual, malarial fevers and spleen diseases were the most common ailments met with at the hospitals and dispensaries, these affections gave rise to 15 per cent of the total treated against 19 per cent, in the previous year, and to 7 against 3 per cent of the deaths.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Four per cent of the total treated were for dysentery and diarrhœa against 5 per cent in the previous year, and the death-rate from these diseases was much lower than in 1897-98, 18 against 30 per cent of the total mortality.

LUNG AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Of the total treated, 8 against 6 per cent suffered from lungs and respiratory affections, but the mortality fell from 24 per cent in 1897 to 23 per cent in 1898.

CHOLERA

Only six cases of sporadic cholera were reported in Rajputana in 1898, these occurred in Bharatpur, they were all fatal, and due no doubt to some local insanitary condition.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Between the 1st of April and the end of September no bubonic plague was imported from the infected area into Rajputana. However, after the latter date, occasional cases began to appear on the railway, and up to the end of March 1899 there were 15 cases of plague or suspected plague discovered by the inspecting officers, 14 of which proved fatal. The precautions taken were fortunately sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease, and no indigenous plague followed the importations. Inoculations have been carried out with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic on contacts when opportunity has offered.

SMALL-POX

There were 590 deaths from small-pox reported against 817 in 1897, cases occurred in 12 against 11 Native States in the previous year. The marked progress now being made in vaccination in most of the States of Rajputana is doing much to mitigate the ravages of this dire disease.

LEPROSY

There were 610 cases of leprosy treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of Native States in Rajputana against 625 in 1897 and 791 in 1896. The disease seems to be becoming less prevalent in this part of the country, although no specific remedy has been yet discovered for it.

SNAKE POISONING

Strichnia is no longer accepted as a specific in the treatment of snake poisoning, Calmette's antivenom is kept in stock and used when opportunity offers, but it has not yet been sufficiently tested here to warrant a definite opinion on it as a specific.

OPERATIONS

In Native States hospitals and dispensaries 61,170 operations were performed in 1898 against 48,511 in 1897 with a mortality of only 07 per cent.

the same as in the previous year. Of these operations, 1,583 were extractions of the lens for cataract, 89 lithotomies, 70 lithotomies, and 111 amputations, against 1,111, 13, 78 and 117, respectively, in 1897.

Of the total operations performed, 12,073 were done in Jaipur, Kishangarh and Simbhar, 10,557 in Jodhpur, Suohi and Jaisalmer, 7,930 in Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur, 7,397 in Alwar, 6,215 in Kotah and Jhalawar, 5,819 in Bikaner, and 4,612 in Bharatpur.

Good progress is being made in surgery throughout the States of Rajputana, and ophthalmic and obstetric operations have particularly increased in the women's hospitals at Jodhpur, Alwar and Tonk.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on medical institutions in Native States fell from Rs.12,828 to Rs.2,84,128. The decrease was mainly due to lessened expenditure on buildings and repairs, which fell from Rs.64,345 to Rs.26,051 in 1898.

The expenditure on European medicines, bazaar medicines, and diets, fell from Rs.60,027, Rs.7,191 and Rs.26,646 to Rs.58,920, Rs.6,941 and Rs.23,298 respectively in 1898, but the expenditure on establishments and miscellaneous charges rose from Rs.1,35,024 and Rs.19,555 in 1897 to Rs.1,46,307 and Rs.22,611 respectively in 1898.

Of the total cost of Hospitals and Dispensaries in these States, Rs.6,724 were expended in Jaipur, Rs.47,367 in Jodhpur, Rs.37,382 in Bikaner, Rs.6,201 in Udaipur, Rs.23,303 in Alwar, Rs.20,370 in Bharatpur, Rs.19,807 in Kotah, Rs.11,321 in Jhalawar, Rs.8,616 in Tonk, Rs.5,598 in Dholpur, Rs.4,266 in Karauli, Rs.2,898 in Suohi, Rs.2,613 in Jaisalmer, Rs.2,330 in Bundi, Rs.1,628 in Kishangarh, Rs.1,547 in Banswara, Rs.1,353 in Partabgarh, Rs.1,251 in Dungarpur, and Rs.1,113 in Shahpura.

The increase in expenditure in Dungarpur has been due to the appointment of a qualified Hospital Assistant to the dispensary instead of the unqualified practitioner hitherto in charge there.

A well qualified Hospital Assistant is much needed in Bundi.

Each case treated cost 58 against 62 pice in the previous year, and this was mainly due to the decrease in expenditure on buildings and repairs.

SALE OF QUININE AT POST OFFICES

During the year 1898 quinine was sold at 117 against 133 post offices in 1897. The total sales effected amounted to 295 packets of 102 powders each, equal to 30,090 doses of five-grains each, against 46,920 doses of five-grains each in the previous year. The falling off in sales may be attributed to the much less prevalence of malarial fevers.

The largest number of packets of quinine disposed of was in Mewar, viz., 135, equal to 13,770 doses of five-grains each.

As in the previous year, the largest sales were effected in towns near the railway, and the drug is not yet much appreciated by the ordinary villagers, except in dispensary towns, where they can get it free of charge. It has, however, been decided to continue the scheme for a further period as this can be done at little cost to the States.

JAILS

Returns have been received from 20 jails in the Native States of Rajputana as in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in these jails fell from 4,919.73 in 1897 to 4,679.58 in 1898, and the total treated in hospital fell from 5,888 to 3,636, which may be attributed to the healthiness of the season as well as to improved jail management. The daily average sick fell from 124.95 to 112.39, the mortality from 116 to 90, and the death-rate from 23.58 to 19.23 per mille.

Of the total admissions, 31 per cent were for malarial fevers and spleen diseases, against 27 in the previous year, and the deaths from these affections

were 9 against 6 per cent in 1897; the admissions from lungs and respiratory diseases rose from 9 to 12 per cent and the deaths from 26 to 38 per cent

The dysentery and diarrhoea gave rise to 12 per cent of the total treated against 14 per cent in the previous year, but the death-rate was much lower than in 1897, *viz.*, 17 against 38 per cent, ulcers and injuries gave rise to 5 and 2 per cent of the total treated, as in the previous year, and there were no deaths from these affections.

No cholera occurred in any of the jails of Rajputana in 1898

No deaths were reported from the Shahpura and Dungaipur Jails, and the rate of mortality fell in all jails except Jaipur, Tonk and Kishangarh.

The death-rate per mille of population in the Bikaner Jail was 4.09, in Jodhpur 9.52, in Alwar 10.33, in Karauli 20.98, in Jaipur 22.35, in Banswara 22.09, in Kishangarh 24.62, in Kotah 25.12, in Sirohi 25.27, in Jaipur 27.27, in Bhairatpur 28.29, in Udaipur 30.49, in Jhalwar 30.57, in Partabgarh 39.39, in Tonk 42.10, in Bundi 60.00, and in Dholpur 61.51

The death-rate in Dholpur has been by far the highest recorded in Rajputana. The jail of the State is badly situated and badly constructed, it is, however, hoped that a new jail on scientific principles will shortly be built on a healthy site. There has been overcrowding in the Udaipur and Jaipur Jails which readily accounts for the high mortality, more accommodation, it is hoped, will shortly be provided for prisoners in both States. The overcrowding which hitherto existed in the Jhalwar Jail has been relieved by the transfer of a number of prisoners to Kotah, where the accommodation is ample.

A new jail has been completed at Kishangarh which will materially benefit the prisoners there.

Steady progress is being made in jail management in most of the States of Rajputana, and the prisoners are now generally well cared for. The water-supply, the food and the vegetable gardens of jails are all receiving more attention than hitherto. There is still overcrowding of prisoners in some States, and there are a few of the old jails very defective in drainage and construction, which require immediate remedy.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

JODHPUR

Miss Adams, M.D., has been in charge of the Jaswant Hospital at Jodhpur throughout the year, and the returns show a satisfactory increase of work. There were 8,308 in and out-door patients treated and 771 operations performed, of which 25 were extractions of the lens for cataract and 6 obstetric operations. Miss Adams visited many *parda nashin* ladies at the Palace and at their own houses in addition to those treated in the hospital.

Mrs Bose, a qualified Hospital Assistant, who was appointed in June 1898, resides in the hospital and gives valuable assistance. Some of the town dhais have received instruction in their special calling during the year.

ALWAR

Miss Dissent, M.D., held charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Alwar till the 28th February 1898, when she was relieved by Miss Lauder, M.D., who is now Superintendent of the institution. During the year 11,267 in and out-door patients were treated and 2,045 operations performed against 11,787 in and out-door patients and 2,504 operations in 1897. Two new wards were opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 1st April 1898, and these afford much extra accommodation for in-patients.

UDAIPUR

Miss 'Graham has been in charge of the Walter Zenana Hospital at Udaipur throughout the year. There has been a considerable decrease in both the in and out-door patients, *viz.*, 2,860 against 3,398 in the previous

year, this may to some extent be attributed to the greater healthiness of the year. A Female Hospital Assistant resides in this hospital and assists in all the duties connected with it.

TONK

Miss DeSouza has been in charge of the Walter Hospital at Tonk throughout the year and has done excellent work. During the year 6,234 in and out-door patients were treated and 407 operations performed, against 3,692 in and out-door patients and 223 operations in the previous year. A considerable number of *pardah* ladies were visited at their houses, and Miss DeSouza is of opinion that the strictness of her *pardah* arrangements have materially helped this hospital, which has hitherto been backward.

BHARATPUR

The female dispensary in Bharatpur City has been in charge of Female Hospital Assistant Bibi Rup Kuar throughout the year. Nine thousand and seventy-nine in and out-door patients were treated against 10,079 in the previous year, the decrease is attributed to the less prevalence of malarial fevers during the year. The hospital has lately been removed to a new building, and an increase in attendance is hoped for.

KOTAH

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah has been in charge of Hospital Assistant Bessie Karimullah throughout the year. She passed her examination for the second class on the 15th April 1898, and she has done much good work during the year. The total number of in and out-door patients treated in the hospital fell from 8,173 to 7,997, a decrease attributed to greater healthiness of the season. There were 849 operations performed against 718 in the previous year. It is proposed to place this fine hospital in the hands of a well qualified Superintendent who should be able to acquire more influence with the people than any Hospital Assistant can be expected to obtain.

BIKANER

Bibi Asharfi, a qualified female Hospital Assistant, has been in charge of the female wing of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital at Bikaner throughout the year. *Purda nashins* and other women who do not wish to go into the male wing of the hospital are treated in this detached building but no special returns are made out for it.

JAIPUR

A second class Female Hospital Assistant has been employed in the women's wards of the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. There has been a decrease in attendance, which has been attributed to the absence of another Female Hospital Assistant on plague duty at Bandikui. Endeavours are being made to get a women's hospital established at this Capital, where it is much needed, as the *pardah* system is more rigid than in many of the other States where such institutions now attract large numbers of *pardah nashins*.

KARAUHI

The Karauli Dispensary for women was closed till the 1st of February last, when it was opened by Miss Bose, a qualified Hospital Assistant from Calcutta.

SIROHI

Mrs Ives, a qualified nurse, is still employed by the Sirohi Darbar to look after the ladies and children in the Palace, but she has no opportunity of working amongst the town's people.

The Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bikaner Darbars are educating a female pupil each at the Agra Medical School.

INSANES

There were 197 insanes treated in Rajputana hospitals and dispensaries during the year under report, of these 61 were cured, 29 discharged otherwise to the custody of their relatives, and 7 died

There are comfortable lunatic asylums at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Karauh, Kotah, and Jhalawar, where the insanes receive medical treatment and are fairly well cared for.

It is hoped lunatic asylums will soon be established at Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Shrikpura, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, and Kishangarh, and that insanes will cease to be confined in jails. The Residency Surgeon, Mewar, reports that it is the intention of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur to erect a lunatic asylum at Udaipur immediately, for which a site has been selected, and a site has also been selected at Sirohi for a similar institution.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS

The four regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry in Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur, the Bikaner Camel Corps, the Jaipur Transport Corps, and the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry at Bharatpur and Alwar, have got good well-equipped hospitals which have been regularly inspected by the Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, the recruits of this force have also been inspected from time to time and found to be of good physique. The Jaipur Transport Corps returned from the North-West Frontier Expedition to Jaipur on the 17th April 1898

ABU,	}	A ADAMS, M.D., I.M.S., <i>Lieut-Col,</i>
<i>The 17th May 1899.</i>		<i>Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana</i>